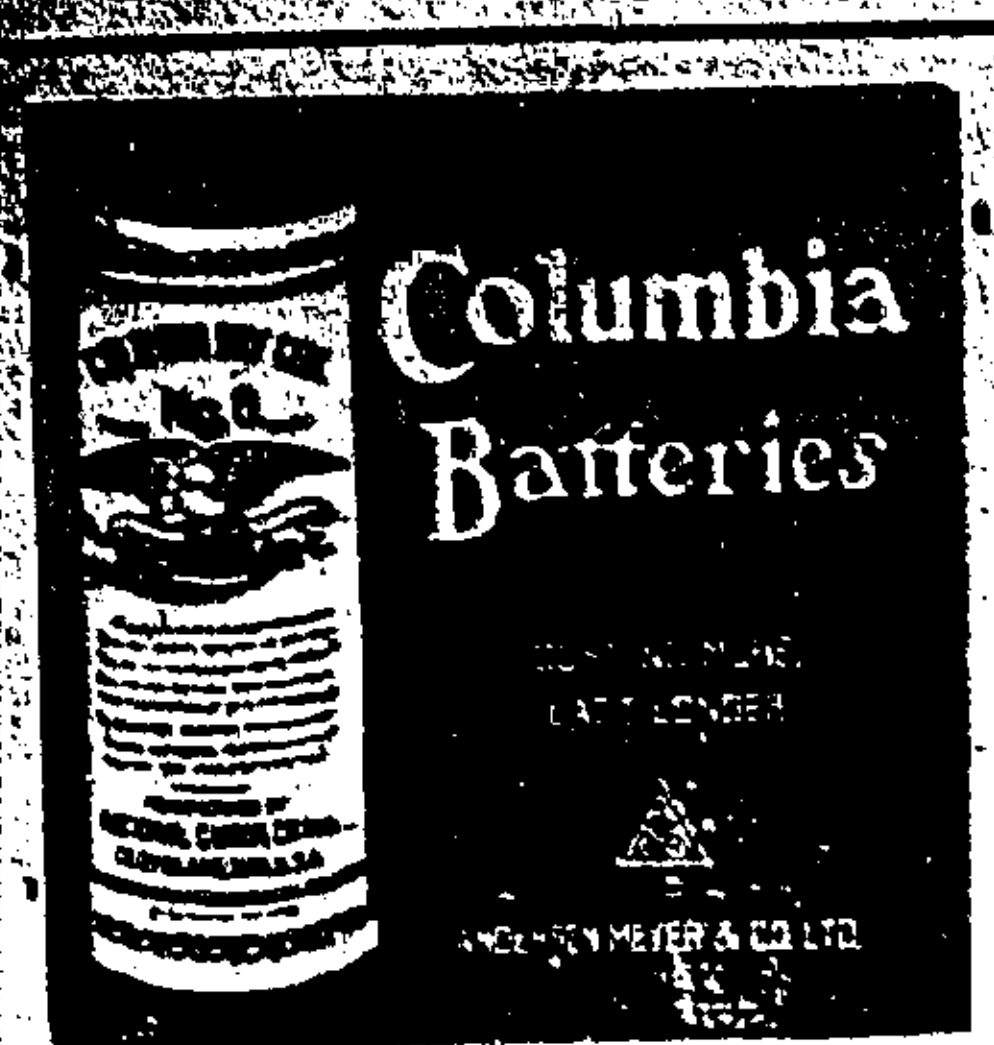




The Hongkong Telegraph.



FOUNDED 1861
No. 12,128

五拜禮

號三月六英港

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

日七廿月四

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
120 PER ANNUM

KINGS' BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Far Eastern Men Honoured.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 2.
Among the list of Birthday Honours, appears the following:—
Sir Charles Addis, of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, made a Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
The Sultan of Pahang Honorary Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Colonel William Hume, British Resident at Perak, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
George Albert Woodcock, late Clerk to the Magistracy, Hongkong, awarded the Imperial Service Order.
Captain Hubert Berkeley, District Officer, Upper Perak, awarded the Imperial Service Order.
H. G. Parlett, Secretary to the Embassy at Tokyo, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Walter Sidney Shaw, late Police Judge at Ceylon, now Chief Justice, Straits Settlements, made Knight Bachelor.

IRISH QUESTION AND THE DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

Government Willing to have Subject Discussed.

London, June 2.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked: In view of the prejudicial influence of the Irish situation on internal conditions in the Dominions, and with a view to the desire of these Dominions for the bestowal of self-government upon Ireland as expressed by the votes in their Legislatures and in view of the suggestion in the speech by General Smuts that the Government might give the Dominions an opportunity of discussing the question whether the Government will include the subject in the agenda of the Dominion Premiers' Conference.
Major the Hon. E. L. Wood (Under-Secretary for the Colonies) replied that the agenda lies solely in the discretion of the conference itself, and while the Irish question belongs technically to the United Kingdom's domestic politics, the Government would not raise any objection if the Conference desired to include the question in the discussion.

THE EMPIRE'S TRADE.

An Interesting Visitor to Canada.

London, June 2.
Interest attaches to the forthcoming visit to Canada of Mr. Benjamin Morgan, the well-known industrial expert, who is at present Chairman of the British Empire Producers Organisation, to discuss with large producing interests a scheme for extending the markets of Britain and the Empire. It is feared that a number of industries in Canada have become entirely American in character, making it increasingly difficult for British enterprise to participate. It is understood that with a view to stimulating inter-empire trade, representations are being made to obtain effective preferential arrangements between Canada and Australia.

OAKS PROBABLES.

Large Field for the "Ladies Race."

London, June 2.
The "probables" for the Oaks are: Picardy (Jones), Pompadour (Brennan), Longsight (Lane), Hasty Match (Fox), Vilma (A. Smith), Princess of Mars (A. Balding), Donna Tiranca (Wragg), Clear Trace (Colling), Keep time (Gardner), Nippon (F. Bullock), Strathleven (V. Smyth), Gesture (Donoghue), Alegria (Hulme), Retina (Bellhouse), La Voiture (Whalley), Orange Maider (J. Lach), Nutcracker (Cairlake), Versatile (O'Neill), Love in Idleness (Chittis), Tishy (Evans), Star of Blyth (Burns), and Lady Sleipner (P. Mason).

AUSTRALIANS AGAIN IN GOOD BATTING TRIM.

London, June 2.
In summery weather, on a good wicket, the Australians scored 362. Pellew made 146, including a six and 21 fours. He gave three chances in his innings, which occupied 139 minutes. Andrews scored 59. Cambridge made 111 for 7. There were 7,000 spectators.

County Results.

Yorkshire beat Derby by an innings and 112 runs. Lancashire beat Sussex by nine wickets. Gloucestershire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 191 runs.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S FIANCE.

Bridesmaid to Former Duchess.

London, June 1.
Miss Gladys Deacon (the Duke of Marlborough's fiancée) has been many years in England, and was bridesmaid to the former Duchess, with whom she has since maintained a friendship. Miss Deacon is a sister of Princess Radziwill.

CHINESE MINISTER GIVES DINNER PARTY.

London, June 2.
The Chinese Minister and Madame Koo gave a dinner party in the Legation last night. Lady Hart and Dr. Wang Chung-hui were among those present.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Instructive Statistics.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 2.
The British Engineers' Association, which is an association of British manufacturing engineers and shipbuilders, has issued a pamphlet on the economic causes of the coal crisis, which gives interesting figures collected from official and other authoritative sources showing that the tonnage of coal raised per person employed in the March quarter of 1921 was only 68 per cent. of the corresponding figure of 1913 and 99,700 more people were employed in the mines.
The average yearly earnings per person increased from £32 to £232, being an increase of 183 per cent. whereas the cost of living increased by 152 per cent. The average wages—cost per ton—rose from 6s. 4d. to 26s. while coal exports fell from 97,000,000 tons in 1913 to 38,000,000 tons in 1920. The direct loss, inclusive of depreciation, debt-nature interest, and owners' standard profits, for March 1921 was at the rate of £85,000,000 annually.
As the result of the stoppage only thirteen out of 303 blast furnaces were operating in April, and the production of pig iron was 60,000 tons compared with a monthly output of 855,000 tons in 1913. The pamphlet quotes the opinions of industrial authorities that any settlement will be worthless which fails to reduce prices to a figure enabling industries to afford to consume coal.

Demobilisation of Army Reserve.

London, June 2.
The men of the Army Reserve called up on April 8 in connection with the industrial situation are now being demobilised. The Defence Force is regarded as adequate to meet all contingencies.

THE AMERICAN RACIAL CONFLICT.

A Heavy Death Roll.

Tulsa, June 1.
It was estimated last night that sixty negroes and twenty-five whites had been killed in the course of the fighting. Sixty negroes barricaded themselves in the church and repulsed mass attacks by whites, who finally set fire to the building. The negroes evacuated, firing as they ran. Several negroes were killed. The disturbances ceased in the evening, guards patrolling the negro quarters and disarming both whites and negroes. The only negro walking the streets unguarded is the Deputy Sheriff, who was instrumental in persuading a hundred blacks to seek the protection of the troops.

BETTER EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Belgian Minister's Optimism.

Brussels, June 2.
The growing satisfaction among Allied statesmen at the result of Germany's recent performances was voiced by the Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar. Speaking in the Chamber he declared that if Germany continues on the path of goodwill, of which she had given first proof, Belgium would not make her task difficult. M. Jaspar noted the improvement in the European atmosphere and advocated an alliance between Belgium, Britain, France and Italy. The Belgo-Dutch difficulty was still unsolved, but M. Jaspar hoped that the relations would soon be normal, in view of Holland's kindness to Belgian refugees.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS TO VIRGINIA.

The Folly of War.

Charlottesville (Virg.), June 2.
Sir Auckland Geddes, addressing the University of Virginia on the occasion of its centennial, urged the benefits of peace and the folly of war. Arguing from the scientific standpoint, Sir Auckland pointed out how war tended to weaken and depreciate nations, citing the historic examples of Rome and of France under Napoleon. He declared that it was the duty of every university to implant into the minds of its students a real understanding of the cost of war.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS IN THE U.S.

Proposed Measure Might Supersede California Land Law.

Washington, June 2.
Senator Kellogg has introduced a Bill authorising the President to maintain through the Federal Courts or otherwise the rights of aliens irrespective of existing State laws.
The Bill specifically permits the use of the Army and Navy to enforce the ruling of the Court.
It is understood that the provisions of the Bill might be available in cases arising out of a State statute like the California land law.

AMERICAN CLOTHING-TRADE DISPUTE SETTLED.

Wage-Reduction of 15 per cent.

New York, June 2.
A clothing strike which had been pending since December, involving 65,000 hands, has been settled on the basis of a 15 per cent. wage reduction on all round, except in regard to cutters, whose wages will be graded. Disputes are to be referred to the Board of Arbitration.

THE SHOOTING OF TAALAT PASHA.

Armenian Student on Trial.

Berlin, June 2.
The trial opened to-day of the young Armenian student, Teitirlian, charged with shooting Taalat Pasha, the former Turkish Grand Vizier, on March 3.

UPPER SILESIA.

French Premier's View.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, May 28 (delayed).
No date has been fixed for the reunion of the Supreme Council at Boulogne. The Havas Agency believes that M. Briand requested that the discussion of the Upper Silesian question be postponed, owing to the present over-excitement. It is proposed that the Council shall come to a decision only after advice from the committee of experts—Havas.

Korfanty Compliant.

The situation in Upper Silesia is improving. The Polish leader Korfanty, has intimated the readiness of the insurgents to lay their arms down and submit to the inter-Allied commission—Havas.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Inspection of Battlefields.

Paris, May 28 (delayed).
The Japanese Crown Prince is expected at Havre on the 30th. inst. on board the battleship Katori. The Prince is to stay until July 15, and is to meet the French President, and members of the Government and of the Paris Municipality, and to visit various cities, also the war front—Havas.

THE PEACE SETTLEMENT MOTTO OF MARSEILLES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Paris, May 28 (delayed).
The President of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce has sent the British Press a letter stating that the widely circulated motto, peace above all, should be "peace with due guarantees above all."—Havas.

INDO-CHINESE INTERNAL LOAN.

Paris, May 28 (delayed).
Respecting the local loan the Senate has empowered the Governor General of Indo-China to contract, the Temps writes that the transaction will fully succeed and will prove the vitality of the French colonies.

ADMIRAL BEATTY IN FRANCE.

Paris, May 28 (delayed).
Admiral Beatty, the British First Sea Lord, has arrived, and will lunch with the Navy Minister to-day.—Havas.

DEATH OF SERBIAN MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Paris, May 28 (delayed).
N. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister at Paris and ex-Premier, has died.—Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TRAINLESS DERBY.

London, June 1.
There was a News Agency representative aboard the airship R33, the first time Derby scenes have been serially reported. A single train was visible for miles across country, a mournful commentary on the coal strike. The airship was not allowed within three miles of Epsom, for fear her shadow would frighten the horses. Her work in regulating traffic and reporting stoppages evoked an appreciative message from Epsom, "Your information proved of great service." A correspondent who motored to Derby from London says he did the journey in two hours, thanks for which were due to controlled movements throughout. He was assisted by Army policemen at the cross-roads, who indicated the road to be taken. He concludes: "The Heath contained the largest and happiest crowd on record. All came by road, mostly motoring. R33 saw that they came with ease."

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

London, June 2.
A Helsingfors telegram says that it is reported in Communist circles in Eastern Siberia, that the Moscow Government has offered to cede to Japan, Saghalien and the adjacent coastal area on condition that Japan concludes a commercial treaty with Russia.

WAR CRIMINALS.

Leipzig, June 2.
Robert Neumann, sentry at the working camp attached to the chemical factory at Pommernsdorf, charged with cruelty to war prisoners, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, including four months already spent in custody. The Public Prosecutor asked for a sentence of eighteen months.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIES.

London, June 2.
The Duke of Marlborough has become engaged to Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of Mr. E. F. Deacon of Boston.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The Local Celebrations.

To-day—the 56th anniversary of the birth of H. M. King George V.—has been observed as a public holiday in the Colony. Not only have the Banks and business houses been closed, but the Courts (both Supreme and Police) have been suspended and all Government offices closed.

The day's official celebrations took the form of a review of the troops by H.E. the Governor on the Hongkong Cricket Ground this morning, a reception to the Consular Body at Government House at 11 a.m., whilst this evening an official Ball is being given. The naval boats in harbour had "dressed ship" and a fair number of flags were seen flying from the offices in the City.

This Morning's Review.

Of great interest as taken in the Parade to celebrate the Birthday of H.M. the King, held on the Hongkong Cricket Ground this morning, about five hundred persons being present in the grounds and the pavements around the outside, being packed with people. A large number viewed the proceedings from the balconies of the various high buildings in the vicinity and the total number who witnessed the Parade must have amounted to thousands. Amongst those present were the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Commodore Bowden Smith, R.N.

The troops arrived shortly before nine o'clock and took up their position in open order and then fired bayonets, the officers and colours taking post in review order. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Burlington and two Honorary Indian A.D.C.s, arrived at 9.15 and the troops then sloped and presented arms, the band of the 2nd Wiltz Regt. playing the first six bars of the National Anthem. The Union Jack was broken, arms were then "ordered" and detachments commanded to stand at ease. His Excellency inspected the troops and, on his return to the saluting base, the parade unfixed bayonets. A bugler sounded one "G" and the Battery H.K.S.R.G.A. fired a Royal Salute from the Murray Parade Ground, the seventh, fourteenth and last rounds being followed by the troops firing a feu-de-joie. At the conclusion of the feu-de-joie the troops fired bayonets and gave a Royal Salute, the band playing the National Anthem. They were then given the command to slope and order arms, and then, removing their head-dress, three rousing cheers were given for His Majesty. At the conclusion of this, was the march past, all giving the "eyes right" on passing the saluting base. The Units then marched out of the Cricket Ground by the Murray Road entrance and proceeded to their private parades. The march past was accompanied by music by the band of the 2nd Wiltz Regt. and the H.K.S. R.G.A.'s pipes, as each unit passed the saluting base the band or pipes playing that particular Regiment's marching tune. The march past was in the following order:—The Royal Navy and Marines officers and 150 men; the Royal Artillery, officers and 50 men; the Royal Engineers, officers and 50 men; the 2nd Wiltz Regt., officers and 200 men; the H.K.V.D.C. officers and 50 men; the H.K.S.R.G.A., officers and 10 men and the 2/22 Punjabis, officers and 150 men. The Parade was under the Command of Col. Davy, C.M.G., R.E., and the Seamen and Marines present were under Comdr. Cantlie, R.N. Lieut. Colonel W.N. Nicholson, D.A.A., Q.M.G., was in charge of the arrangements. The D.D.M.S. provided a medical officer with stretchers, police were provided by the 2nd Wiltz Regt., who also provided a bugler and signaller.

News in To-day's News Advertisements.

"Leave it to Susan" is showing to-night at the Coronet Theatre. Page 12.

NOTICE.

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QUESTIONS IN THE
COMMONS.

Many Important Subjects.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Leonard Lytle asked the Home
Secretary whether he was issuing
any special instructions to the
police or warnings to the public
in connection with the outbreak
of window-slashing.

Mr. Shortt said the Metropolitan
police had received certain
special instructions, and had
warned shopkeepers to take
various precautions, such as
lowering the shutters, etc.

Mr. Lytle asked if the police
could be taken off the prosecution
of the "dangerous people who
organised whist drives," etc., for
charities in order that they might
track down the gangs who were
doing this damage.

Commander Kenworthy asked
if there was any evidence to show
the Sinn Féin party in Ireland
had anything to do with these
stupid outrages.

No reply was given.

Colonel Dalrymple White asked
if the Home Secretary was aware
that in a London paper this
morning there was an advertise-
ment offering glaziers' diamonds
at half-price.

Mr. Shortt—No, I am not aware
of that fact.

AGITATORS PAID BY BOLSHIEVISTS
Mr. Shortt, answering Mr.
Pennefather, said the attention
of the Public Prosecutor had
been drawn to the activities of
agitators paid or inspired by
foreign Bolshievists with the
object of causing or aggravating
industrial disturbances.

In the existing state of
the law such persons
could receive money from foreign
countries for the purpose of pro-
paganda with impunity, as the
law of sedition was very difficult
to enforce. The question of
strengthening the law was under
consideration.

Colonel Claude Lowther asked
whether the coal strike could be
attributed in any way to this re-
volutionary propaganda.

Mr. T. Shaw—Is there any proof
that the coalowners have received
anything from Bolshievist
sources? (Ironical Labour
cheers.)

2,400,000 TAXPAYERS.
Commander Hilton Young in-
formed Colonel Newman that the
number of effective Income-tax
payers in 1921-22 was estimated
at 2,400,000.

THE "NEW HUNDRED
THOUSAND."

Commander Kenworthy, re-
ferring to Ian Hay's "New
Hundred Thousand," asked whether
references to Kitchener's
Army were fair to that force, and
and especially to those who did
not return.

Mr. Chamberlain—I am sure
they would be the last men who
would resent it. (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S ART TREASURES.

Mr. Leonard Lytle asked
whether the Allies had suggested
or considered the desirability of
suggesting to Germany the sale
of some of her vast art treasures,
either in America or elsewhere,
for the purpose of raising money
towards the demand for repara-
tion payments.

Commander Hilton Young said
that so far as he was aware this
suggestion had not been consider-
ed up to the present.

Mr. Lytle—Is that not rather a
good one? (Laughter.)

TELEPHONE COMPARISONS.

Replying to Sir Hy. Britain,
Mr. Pike Pease said the number
of telephones in the United
Kingdom on December 31 last
was 888,000, or 1 to 47 of the
population, and in the United
States approximately 13,500,000,
or 1 to 8 of the population.

PENSIONS.

In reply to Sir W. De Frece, Mr.
Macpherson said that every effort
was being made to deal expeditiously
with applications for pensions,
but delay was inevitable where
the applications were made long
after the date of discharge.

HOUSE DESTRUCTION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Denis Henry, in reply to
Captain Wedgwood Benn, who
asked whether it was with the
authority of the Government that
houses were destroyed in Ireland
as reprisals, said action of the
character was taken on the
responsibility of the military gov-
ernor, in the exercise of his
powers under martial law. The
general policy pursued by the
governors had the full approval
of the Government.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

The Prime Minister, in reply
to Mr. Grattan Doyle (New-
castle North, C.U.), said the Gov-
ernment had no reason to take
exception to the way in which the
terms of the Russian trade agree-
ment were being carried out and
there was no evidence that Bol-
shevist propaganda had continued
in the British Empire since the
signing of the agreement.



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EUROPEAN TRADE CONFERENCE.

The Prime Minister replying to
questions as to the reconstruction
of European trade, said that a
Committee of the League of Na-
tions was preparing material for
a general economic and financial
conference, which it was intended
to hold in due course.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL
FURST.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to
Lord Robert Cecil, said some
form of systematic inquiry
into the industrial unrest might
be desirable. The Government
were considering the question,
but he did not think the ap-
pointment of a Royal Com-
mission would be the best means
of eliciting information on this
important subject.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF
JUSTICE.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth told
Lord Robert Cecil, who asked how
soon the convention for the estab-
lishment of a permanent Court of
International Justice would be
ratified by this country, that the
Government were in consultation
with the self-governing dominion
of India, with a view to a conven-
tion taking place as soon as
possible.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

The Prime Minister, in answer
to Lieut.-Col. Walter Guinness
(Bury St. Edmunds, C.U.), said
that the Government had under
consideration the representations
made in favour of postponing the
summoning of a Parliament in
Southern Ireland, and if a ques-
tion was put on the motion for
the adjournment he might be able
to answer it.

IRISH INTERNMENT CAMPS.

Mr. Denis Henry informed Mr.
John that the number of persons
against whom internment orders

had been made, and who were
now confined in various Irish
internment camps, is 2,208.

Commander Kenworthy asked
if the hon. member had received
any complaints as to conditions
in three internment camps.

Mr. Henry—No, sir. Judging
by reports published in the Press,
some of the prisoners appear to
be having the time of their lives.

Commander Kenworthy—

Shocking! (Laughter.)
Mr. Lytle—Is it not a fact the
bulk of these prisoners are really
very much better off than people
who are earning an honest
living?

IRISH M. P. AS HOSTAGE.

Mr. Henry, answering Mr.
Newbould, said that P. Colmet,
M. P. for Limerick City, was
arrested in the martial law
area as an officer of the so-
called Irish Republican Army,
and an internment order had
been made against him. It was
true he had been taken round on
a lorry as a hostage.

END OF THE PROFITEERING
COMMITTEE.

Sir P. Lloyd Gessame informed
Captain Wedgwood Benn that it
was not the intention of the Gov-
ernment to renew the Profiteer-
ing Act.

DR. ADDISON'S £5000, A YEAR.

Mr. Lloyd George informed
Mr. Lane Fox that an opportu-
nity would be afforded on the
Estimates for the discussion of
the salary of £5,000 for a Minis-
ter without portfolio (Dr.
Addison).

Mr. Lane Fox—Is he aware
that a great deal of dissatisfac-
tion exists in many quarters over
the whole arrangement.

Mr. Lloyd George—That dis-
satisfaction can be expressed
during the debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S SILVER
JUBILEE.

Cardinal Bourne has celebrated
the Silver Jubilee of his episcopal
consecration.

BIRDS' NESTS ON LAMP-POSTS.

Many birds have built nests in
the hulls of the model ships
which surmount the lamp-posts
along Pall Mall.

THE NEW L.C.J.

The fact that the new Lord
Chief Justice was given the first
brief which Mr. Lloyd George,
in his solicitor days, ever offered
is recalled by the Nation.

A LUCKY BUNKER.

While a golfer was recovering
a ball from a reservoir at Wigan
he found a gold signet ring. It
dropped from the owner's finger
into the water six years ago.

CROWN COLONY GOVERNMENT.

Five or six members of the
Representative Government As-
sociation of Grenada propose to
come to London this summer to
continue the campaign for the
abolition of Crown Colony gov-
ernment in the island.

BOYS' TRAINING CORPS TO BE
WOUND UP.

Owing to the impossibility of
raising necessary funds, the
British Boys' Training Corps is
to be wound up, and the balance
at the Bank of England handed
to Newport Market School.

FORESTRY TRAINING CENTRE
FOR OXFORD.

It is proposed to establish a
central institution for training in
forestry at Oxford, incorporated
with the University. The annual
cost of the permanent staff at the
commencement is not expected
to exceed £5,000.

FUTURE OF "CAMBRIDGE
REVIEW."

In the "current" issue of the
"Cambridge Review" an appeal
is made for subscribers to enable
the management confidently to
embark on the 43rd year of
publication.

SYRACUSE TO SUPPERSEDE
BAYREUTH.

In a speech after the fourth
performance of the *Choéphores* at
Syracuse, M. Destree, Belgian
Minister of Science and Art,
suggested that the town might
take the place of Bayreuth as a
centre of international art.

BUILDING CONTRACT CRITICISED.

In the opinion of the council of
the Royal Institute of British
Architects the form of building
contract 3, issued by the Ministry
of Health, "leaves too much in
the hands of the contractor." The
council consider that the ordinary
lump sum contract is better for
the employer and the ratepayer.

BETTER INSURANCE MEDICAL
SERVICE.

Contending that the medical
service under the Insurance Act
was improving, Sir W. Kinneir
of the Ministry of Health, said
the Department were limiting the
number of panels, insisting on
emergency treatment, on proper
surgeries, waiting-rooms, and
doctors keeping medical record
cards.

ANTI-MILITARIST MOVEMENT IN
FRANCE.

At a meeting of the League of
the Rights of Man, held in Paris
in connection with the centenary
of Napoleon's death, a resolution
was passed protesting against any
demonstration glorifying despotic
Imperialism, the spirit of con-
quest, *coups d'Etat*, and crimes
against liberty and intelligence,
which were France's misfortune.



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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for infants which keeps good in quality during hot weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of infants and dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other insects; (4) FISH CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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BRITISH CONSULS IN THE FAR EAST.

Conditions in China and Japan.

An article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on the British Consular Service, with special reference to China, contains some interesting details. Many particulars are set forth of the work of British Consuls in that country, and if much of it is prosaic, there are occasions when it may even be tinged with romance and heroism. During the troublous periods through which China has passed the lot of many of our Consuls there has been anything but a bed of roses, but when British subjects have been menaced we have always been fortunate in having men out there who have handled delicate and difficult situations with courage and tact. It will not be uninteresting, therefore, to have our memories refreshed as to the varied tasks which come within the day's work of these British representatives in a far-off country. We are reminded, in the first place, that the fact that British residents in China enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality makes the position of the British Consul a far more important and responsible one than in most other countries, and brings him into closer touch with his nationals than is the case in Europe or America. The Consul is, apart from his ordinary notarial and shipping duties, a judge, a diplomat, and a commercial agent, all rolled into one, and, more particularly in the remote ports, he also acts as the family solicitor, institutes searches for long-lost relatives, compasses, or endeavours to compose, matrimonial differences, and generally advises as to the settlement of disputes among the local British community. In places where there are British concessions the Consul is Chairman of the Municipal Council, and at times Secretary and Town Clerk as well. As regards his diplomatic functions, the Consul acts as the representative of the Legation and indirectly of the British Government in all negotiations with provincial authorities, and in this capacity he has, at times, set his signature to international agreements, and has acted as peacemaker between warring Chinese factions. It may safely be said, observes the writer, that there is not a single British commercial enterprise in China at the present day which does not rely on the British Legation and the British Consuls all over China for assistance in the difficulties which constantly crop up with provincial and local Chinese officials. This is a consideration which is not always borne in mind by those who criticise the work of the British Consular Service in China. Again, in the event of disturbances, which frequently occur in different parts of China, he is called upon to act promptly, must be regardless of his personal safety, and, if need be, take decisions which may involve the sacrifice of lives both Chinese and foreign. It is, happily, the tradition of the Service to do these things in the course of the day's work.

British merchants and manufacturers are fully aware of the useful functions which the Consul fulfils in regard to trade in China, where, in his capacity as commercial agent he acts as a link between the manufacturer and merchant in the United Kingdom and the Chinese consumer. Finally, the article refers to the social side of a Consul's life in China, and the place he takes in his local community. Generally speaking, the Consul is regarded as the leader of the British community, whether it be a handful of scattered missionaries and commercial agents in a remote outpost, or a great city, such as Shanghai, where he stands at the head of thousands of British residents. His house, he is a temple or a meeting place, or even a boat, is always open to the traveller from afar, whatever his rank or condition, and on ceremonial occasions he does his best to uphold the traditions of British hospitality, both to Chinese and foreigners. Consuls in the Far East, in the opinion of this authority often have too much to do, their offices are often unavoidably understaffed, and their energies are often cramped by ill-health and by a too long residence in an Eastern country. But, on the whole, he observes, one may be permitted to say that they discharge their important duties with ability, discretion, and loyalty to the interests they serve, and that in a far-off country, and often amid difficult and dangerous surroundings, they worthily uphold the British name.

"WHY I WENT TO IRELAND."

Lord Derby Depressed, but to make a Second Visit.

Lord Derby made a bantering speech at Liverpool on the subject of his visit as "Mr. Edwards" to Ireland, and out of his statement the following facts emerged. He went with the knowledge of the Prime Minister for the purpose of studying the situation. Immediately on his return he went to Lympne and reported to Mr. Lloyd George the information he had gathered. The situation is not without hope. If he disclosed what was told him it would be a breach of confidence. He is going to Ireland again. Lord Derby said his visit to Ireland had been construed as a mission to approach Sinn Féin leaders. The newspapers had been very interested in the visit, but a mountain had been made out of a molehill.

SAGACIOUS.

"It was said," remarked Lord Derby, "that I went incognito as Mr. Edwards. Perfectly correct. I will tell you why. And what has happened is proof of my occasional sagacity."

"I wanted to see for myself Ireland and learn everything I possibly could with regard to the position in that country. The ubiquitous reporter would have prevented that. Luckily, he only discovered me after my visit was practically finished."

"It was said I was disguised. I was supposed to have worn spectacles to hide my identity. Unfortunately, advancing years have added to them the penalty of not being able to read without glasses. In order to show how obvious the disguise was, I produced to you, like a conjurer, the identical glasses."

"When I put them on you will see that even Dr. Watson, the friend of Sherlock Holmes, would probably have discovered me without any great strain on the imagination."

UNDER SEAL OF CONFIDENCE.

Lord Derby here donned himself as "Mr. Edwards." Proceeding, he said: "To say whom I saw or repeat what was told me would be an absolute breach of confidence. You will not ask me. If you did I should not tell you."

"But with the permission of those whom I saw, I have, as I thought right, given the gist of the information I gathered to the Prime Minister. Hence my visit to Lympne. I give you clearly to understand I had no mission whatsoever from the Government. I went unknown to them, except the Premier."

Lord Derby added that there was not a single interview in Ireland that was not at his own request. Nobody asked to see him; there were no overtures of any kind; the visit was undertaken privately for the sole purpose of seeing the lamentable situation personally.

He was depressed by what he saw. He would not say there was not a glimmer, but not sufficient to proclaim the dawn. He was going to Ireland again.

A second article deals with the Consular Service in Japan. The writer dwells on the language difficulty, observing that there is no doubt that to most students, and to officials of higher rank than students, the language is a tribulation. One can master the most difficult of European tongues in two or three years at the most, but a lifetime is not sufficient for the acquisition of a full and perfect knowledge of Japanese. Nevertheless, since the acquisition of a knowledge of sorts is a *quid non* to promotion, the student must tread the weary road which others have trodden before. Japanese, particularly in its written form, is probably as difficult a language as exists in the world, yet hard work and patience will meet with their reward. It may be mentioned as an encouragement to the beginner, that the three most brilliant scholars of Japanese so far have been Englishmen, and that two of them started their careers as student interpreters in Japan. In these modern days there are few, if any opportunities for romance or adventure. Indeed, on the whole, an official's existence is in many ways as humdrum as though he lived in Bayswater, and certainly as well ordered. The writer concludes somewhat dolefully by saying that, while the Japan Consular Service offers no lack of opportunity for useful "spade-work," there is none for the man who wants to stand in the lime-light. The self-advertiser and the seeker of adventure may be bidden to go elsewhere.

4 1/2 MILLION FAILURE.

End of Three Brothers' World-Wide Trade.

Three Armenians, known as the Dilizian Freres, came to Milan some 15 years ago and, with the modest capital of 1,000 francs, started business in wool and goat skins till they were soon dealing in hundreds of millions, and holding the markets in Abyssinia and Asmara, writes Mr. Austin West, the *Daily Chronicle* Special Correspondent at Milan.

On the outbreak of war they founded two extra companies, the "Societe Generale d'Automobile pour le Commerce en Orient" and another for textile exports to the Near East. They also formed a navigation company, with imposing branches at Aden, New York and Constantinople, and speedily gained the complete confidence and credit of the Banco di Roma and other big banks both in Italy and North America.

However, when the trade slump set in they began raising money on false or duplicate cargo policies and worthless circular cheques drawn on distant branches. They also obtained immense advances from banks by presenting monster bogus orders from abroad, so that through these frauds the Bank of Rome alone is a loser to the extent of about one and a half millions.

Unsecured liabilities so far as ascertained, amount to 115 million lire, or over 4 1/2 million sterling at par. The only assets are some wharves at Constantinople, and a small stock of depreciated merchandise.

Though the trio possessed palatial apartments of their own, they latterly went to live in sumptuous style, each at one of the three principal hotels in Milan, where they have just been arrested on a warrant.

They declare that their possessions in the United States are sufficient to cover the deficit, but the authorities believe their statements to be pure bluff.

The official receiver says the Dilizian debacle is principally due to reckless speculation in foreign exchange.

SHOULD LABOUR GO TO CHURCH?

Good for Both. Say Northampton Trade Unionists.

"But Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come St. Paul in 1 Timothy iv. 8."

Northampton Labour men have decided that their party will be all better for association with the Church.

An invitation to them to attend church on Labour Day led to a lively debate at the local Trades Council meeting.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, M. P. (West Bromwich), who moved the acceptance of the invitation, said that religious denominations were honestly trying to get a proper understanding of the Labour movement, and if Labour could swing the Church round to its side it would be better for Labour and not at all bad for the Church.

Mr. Attewell objected that Labour was a material thing, and they could not combine the material with the spiritual.

Mr. Batts retorted that if Labour remained material it could not make much progress.

Mr. Johnson thought religion was best kept out of the Labour movement. It would produce friction.

Mr. W. H. Williamson urged that Labour would go farther and faster if united to the Churches. In the end the invitation was accepted.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH CHINA GOVERNMENT.

The recognition of the South China government by the United States has not been contemplated. It is stated authoritatively in Washington.

The appeal for recognition by Ma So, the local representative, has been received at the State Department, and will be carefully studied; but there is nothing to indicate that any action will be taken. The communication was prepared under the instructions of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

SIR WILLIAM ORPEN, B.A. PRESIDENT.

In succession to the late Mr. William Strang, the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers has elected Sir William Orpen, B.A., as president.

LANE, CRAWFORD

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

SELECTION OF MEN'S

UMBRELLAS

WITH FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES. SMALL FOLDING-PATENT SCREW FERRUL-NATURAL LONDON MADE STICKS.

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A FINE SELECTION WITH MOUNTED AND HORN HANDLES COVERED BEST QUALITY UNION-TWILL OR SILK

\$8.50 to \$25.00

JAMES STEER.

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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YOU CAN HAVE THE LUXURY OF A MODERN

PORCELAIN LINED BATH

WITH HOT WATER NIGHT AND DAY INSTANTANEOUSLY.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

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EVERYTHING IN THE

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LADIES AND GENTS

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VESTS, BONNETS, WINGS, TOWELS, SHOES, ETC.

GET READY FOR THE SWIMMING SEASON BY EQUIPPING YOURSELF

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THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."



SOLE AGENT,

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A typist able to write in French and English. Apply Box 567 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Large cool room with board for married couple or two bachelors may share. Modern sanitation, fine view of harbour. Phone mornings 3591 or apply Box 569 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Five-seater Motor Car, six Cylinder, thoroughly overhauled. Two new tyres, two practically new, owner leaving colony, trial at any time, best offer accepted. Apply to Box No. 570 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the management of the firm of Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co. has been taken over by Mr. Rene M. Ullmann.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the China Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd., to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 16th June, 1921.

commencing at 11 a.m. on the Premises of the Lin Ma Hang Mine, Lin Ma Hang.

The Whole of the Machinery and Plant of the above mine comprising—

- 1 Six Stamp Battery
- 1 Ore Crusher
- 1 Wilfley Table
- 1 Monarch Table
- 2 Hydra Ulic Classifiers
- 1 Ropeway

Shafts, Belting, Pipe Line, Pump Wheels, etc. etc.

(To be sold in one lot)

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 4th June, 1921

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

- 1 case Book-binder Cloth
- 2 cases Rubber boots
- 1 case Rubber Coats
- 3 cases Thermos bottles and fillers

- 1 case Thermos bottles and kits for bottles
- 5 cases Clocks
- 3 cases Straight Razors
- 6 cases Cinnamon
- 6 cases Dragon Blood
- 1 case Copper Powder

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 6th June, 1921

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising—

- Teak batstads, Chesterfield couch, Armchair, Roll top desk, Writing tables, Teak screen, Brass fender, Carpets and Rugs, Pictures and Engravings, etc. etc.

Teak dining tables and chairs, sideboards, dinner wagon, cupboards, tea tables, Dinner crockery and glass-ware, etc.

Twin teak bedstead, teak wardrobes, dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, washstands, toilet crockery, lace curtains, etc.

Also

A few pieces Crystal Cut-glass And

- 1 Cottage Piano by "Collard & Collard" in good condition
- 1 Developing Camera
- 1 Cinematograph Machine
- 1 Victor Typewriter
- 1 Oliver Typewriter

On view from Saturday the 4th June 1921.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank of East Asia Ltd., will be held at the Company's Office No. 9 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 25th day of June 1921, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolutions will be proposed—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Ten Million Dollars by the creation of 80,000 shares of \$100 each divided into 5 Founder shares of \$100 each and 79,995 ordinary shares of \$100 each the ordinary shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated and payable from the date of allotment only) with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and the Founder shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated and payable from the date of allotment only) with the existing Founder shares in the Company.

2. That the Agreement dated the 21st day of May 1921, made between Kan Chiu Nam of the first part, Fung Ping Shan of the second part, Peter Kingson Kwok of the third part, Ng Chang Luk of the fourth part and Huiyng Tai of the fifth part, Pong Wai Ting, Li Tse Fong, Chan Ching Shek, Kan Tong Po, Chow Shon Son, Kan Ying Po, Li Koon Chan, Wong Yun Tong and Mok Ching Kong of the sixth part and The Bank of East Asia Ltd. of the seventh part be and the same is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed and the Directors be and are authorised to dispose of the 5 new Founder shares and the 12,500 new ordinary shares in the said Agreement referred to in manner provided for in the said Agreement.

3. That out of the remaining 67,495 new ordinary shares the Directors be and hereby are authorised to dispose of 17,495 shares at such time or times to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

4. That should the Directors in their absolute discretion be of the opinion that the financial position of the Company shall warrant it the Directors be and are authorised on the 30th day of June 1921, to place a sum of \$500,000 out of the profits of the Company to the Reserve Fund hereby increasing the Reserve Fund to \$1,000,000 and at such time as the Directors shall deem advisable to capitalise the same and declare a bonus of \$50 per share on the shares of the Company at present issued and to satisfy such bonus by distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the present issue of \$100 shares in the Company on a date to be hereafter settled by the Directors of the new ordinary \$100 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up (being part of the aforesaid 17,495 new ordinary shares) in respect of every two shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1921.

By Order of the Board,

KAN TONG PO,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Members will be held in the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club on Wednesday June 8th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

H. BIRKETT,
Clark of the Course,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 6th June, 1921

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

One Portable Cinematograph Machine

One Set Telegraph Codes (4 volumes)

3 Hand sewing machines

On view from Saturday the 4th June 1921.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly-mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 5 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents.

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

We have this day opened a garage at No. 20 Praya East, Wanchai. Cars will be available for hire at moderate rates during hours livery cars are permitted to run, and at other times in emergency with Police permission. Telephone 3603.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. Toyama's connection with this firm has been severed, and the authority given him to sign per procurator has been revoked, on the 31st May, 1921.

K. KIMURA & CO.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Third Gymkhana Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 4th June, commencing at 3.30 p.m. The Charge for admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

WHAT TO DO WHEN BABY CANNOT SLEEP.

The baby that cries half the night does not cry for fun. It cries because it is not well. Almost all infantile ailments, including the pains of teething, arise in the first place from stomach and bowel troubles. To induce sleep in a natural way, therefore, all that is necessary is to get these troubles right, for which purpose Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been specially devised.

The first effect of the Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe the stomach, allay teething pains, and promote calm natural sleep. The baby waking up thoroughly rested and ready for his meal. In most cases the rapidity with which the good effects become apparent seems almost magical.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain not the minutest trace of any opiate, narcotic, or other harmful drug. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 or 8 years, and are a proved remedy for infantile constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, colds and worms.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets or post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Se-chuen Road, Shanghai.

NEW CYCLE PATROL FOR LOND N.

Police men on motor-cycles with side cars are arousing the curiosity of Londoners. These "mounted" police were part of a patrol sent out from Scotland Yard on an efficiency campaign. The men have instructions to take note of no or plates, prevent reckless driving, "shepherd" the traffic and keep it to its proper side, check "hanging on," observe unattended vehicles and report obstructions. Daily reports will be made by the ten officers forming the patrol. More men will be employed on the work if the present trial shows promise of success.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH HOSPITALS.

London, June 2.
The financial anxieties hospitals have already experienced in several of the most important institutions is likely to be somewhat diminished if the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation, presided over by Lord Cave, are adopted. It is forecasted that the Committee will propose to Parliament a grant of a million sterling for the current year for distribution, as occasion demands, by a suggested central body designated the Hospitals Commission. Other recommendations will be deduction of income tax in respect of employers contributions to the hospitals and remission of death duties on legacies made to the hospitals. It is stated that the Committee favour the retention of the voluntary principle which the hospitals strongly desire instead of public maintenance entailing an enormous outlay. It is mentioned that while the income of the hospitals has increased sixty-seven per cent. since before the war, their expenditure has increased one hundred and fifty per cent. The idea has been formulated that expenditure will be reducible by co-operative buying and it is proposed that the Hospital Commission should be a semi-Government body.

UPPER SILESIA.

Herr Wirth, referring to Upper Silesia, declared that the Germans under the oppression of Korianty's bands had undergone insufferable treatment. The Polish rising was not a spontaneous and popular movement but an artificial rebellion supported from outside. "The rebellion can never create rights nor make Polish a land which has not belonged to Poland for seven hundred years and never displayed a trace of Polish maternal feeling until artificially stimulated recently by Polish strangers."

Herr Wirth declared that apart from the result of the plebiscite, the complexity of the economic organisation in Upper Silesia was such that any partition would involve ruin to the parts cut off.

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

London, June 2.
Interest attaches to the forthcoming visit to Canada of Mr. Benjamin Morgan, who is at present Chairman of the British Empire Producers' organisation, to discuss a large producing interests scheme extending between the markets of Britain and the Empire. It is feared that a number of industries in Canada will become of entirely American character making it increasingly difficult for British enterprise to participate. It is understood that with the view to stimulating inter-Empire trade representations are being made to obtain effective preferential arrangements between Canada and Australia.

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, June 2.
The Cabinet is temporarily carrying on. It resigned owing to the decision of the Styrian Diet to hold a plebiscite on 3rd July on the question of union with Germany. Herr Wirth, the German Chancellor, has urgently requested the Austrian Government to do everything possible to prevent further plebiscites in Austria on the question of union with Germany.

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

London, June 2.
Captain Alban Jones, assistant marine superintendent of the Union Castle Company, London, was the winner of the Calcutta Derby sweepstakes, amounting to £65,000.

LAURENTIC'S GOLD.

Fourth Year's Work On The Sea Bed.

The Admiralty salvage vessel Racer, together with the Canadian drifter No. 1, is at Portsmouth under orders to leave for Loch Swilly to resume for the fourth successive summer the work of salvaging the Laurentic's gold from the bed of the sea.

The armed liner Laurentic was sunk in 2 fathoms of water four miles off the coast of Donegal in January, 1917. She carried gold bars to the value of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 in her strong-room, and each summer from 1918 onwards the Racer, with her picked crew of divers, has been at work recovering it.

Four years of pounding by Atlantic gales have reduced the wreck to a shapeless mass, and each year the work has been more difficult. Last year the divers found that about 350 tons of metal, hull or deckplates, had settled on the strong-room, which had itself collapsed, and 61 seven-straw bars of gold, worth about £5,000, were recovered. A compared with bars worth half million recovered in the 1919 season.

After the winter storms, the divers expect to find the wreck covered with gravel and silt which has to be cleared away with an 18 in. pump and the steel plates and girders have to be cut away with explosives and each piece put into slings hoisted and carried clear into deep water. Bad weather, however, interfered greatly with the operations last summer, and it is hoped this season to recover the remainder of the Laurentic's gold, about one-third of the total. The Racer is now equipped, in addition to every possible contrivance for aiding the divers with a "recompression chamber." A diver can run reach the bottom

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

INDIA'S DEMAND.
Machinery for the pottery and ironfoundry industries in India is in good demand just now.

FRANCO-NORWEGIAN CONVENTION.
A Franco-Norwegian commercial convention has been signed.

SYDNEY'S NEW UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The new underground railway system for Sydney, N.S.W., is estimated to cost £8,000,000, and offers a huge business in material, rolling stock and general supplies.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

A Japanese engineer who was in the United States recently to negotiate for equipment is authority for the statement that practically the entire Japanese railway system of 8,000 miles is to be re-built, at a cost of about \$200,000,000. The railways are to be made standard gauge. In addition Japan is purchasing a large quantity of electrical equipment.

CHINESE RAILWAY Celerity.

Work on the construction of a 70-mile extension from Changchiatun to Paoyintan in the Supingkai-Taonan Line of the Chinese Government Railways was started in the return of spring, and was progressed with great despatch. The whole work promises to be finished before advent of winter in November.

In half a minute, but after prolonged immersion at 20 fathoms below the surface, half an hour as to be allowed for raising him. If brought up too quickly he is apt to collapse. The great pressure at 20 fathoms saturates the system with nitrogen gas; in the recompression chamber the nitrogen can be got rid of as gradually as may be necessary.

MINGYUEN GARDENS, NORTH POINT.

FREDONY'S GRAND VAUDEVILLE CIRCUS.

OPENING NIGHT

Saturday, 4th June at 9.15 p.m. and Daily at 5.15 & 9.15

2 SHOWS DAILY 2

40 STAR ARTISTES 40

OF REPUTE IN THIS IMMENSE ATTRACTION

PRICES: \$3, \$2, \$1 and 50 cents.
Boxes (6 persons): \$15.00.

THE UNITED MOTOR CO. LTD.

33 & 35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST THE CAR YOU WANT TO HIRE

RING UP 1036 FOR HONGKONG OR K417 FOR KOWLOON.

WHY NOT BRING YOUR CAR TROUBLES TO US?

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT CAN HANDLE ANY REPAIR ON ANY MAKE OF CAR.

ALL WORK UNDER EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of motor spirit, etc., we beg to announce the following reductions in charges for car hire, as from the 1st June, 1921:—

OLD RATE	NEW RATE
LARGE CAR at \$8.00 PER HOUR.	LARGE CAR at \$7.00 PER HOUR.
LARGE CAR WAITING at \$2.00 PER HOUR.	LARGE CAR WAITING at \$1.50 PER HOUR.
SMALL CAR at \$6.00 PER HOUR.	SMALL CAR at \$5.00 PER HOUR.
SMALL CAR WAITING at \$1.50 PER HOUR.	SMALL CAR WAITING at \$1.25 PER HOUR.

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ELECTRIC BELLS, INDICATORS, PUSHES, FIRE ALARMS, BATTERIES, WIRES, MINE EXPLODERS, INSULATORS, etc.

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From HAMBURG, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "HAYRE MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Motorship "GLENGYLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 6th June, 1921 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 6th June, 1921 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "EDMORE"

having arrived from Seattle Wash via ports, on 30th inst. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town, Praya, Hongkong, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 4th June by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 5th June will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC S. S. CO., United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. Managing Agents, The Admiral Line, 5th Floor Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

"For the Blood is the Life" Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Clebs, Eczema, Piles, Gonorrhea, Swelling, Sores, Rheumatism, Must realize that the only sure way to complete and lasting relief is to free the blood of the poisonous matter, the one cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which soon over come and expel the impurities, that's why so many have cured, stand to its credit.

Pleasant to take. Of all Chemists and Stores. Refuse Substitutes.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REMINDER TO LORD DERBY.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Baldoek last month, said he had been greatly startled by reading a speech of his excellent friend Lord Derby, in which he characterized Mr. Lloyd George as the latest recruit to Conservatism. Mr. Lloyd George, said Lord Robert, was a man for whom he had the greatest admiration, but he was not sure he would call him a Conservative. He (Lord Robert) had spent a good many years of his life in explaining that he was quite the reverse (Laughter.)

Lord Derby seemed very happy about it, and he hoped he was right. They had, added Lord Robert, all heard the story of the young lady of Riga:— There was a young lady of Riga, Who went for a ride on a tiger, They returned from the ride With the lady inside, And a smile on the face of the tiger. "Sometimes when sitting opposite the Treasury bench I think I see very clearly the smile on the face of the tiger," said Lord Robert, amid laughter.

TRADE UNION "BOSSSES"

The Men Who Live on Labour.

Apart from their industrial importance, the relations of labour and capital have a considerable intellectual interest to many people who are not directly concerned with them. These relations can be decided rightly only by adhering to fundamental and very simple rules, and by disregarding these rules attractive theories of new states of society can be framed. The large majority of industrial workers have enough to do in following their own trade, and are not, therefore, prepared to detect the fallacies of political argument; and an opportunity has thus arisen for a new profession, appealing strongly to certain types of intellectual persons, in which men of academic training can propagate such theories with little risk of their fallacy being recognised, and in support of their own political objects acquire the influence of the men whom they delude.

THE COMMONEST TYPE OF "LEADER."

The commonest type of man whom this profession attracts is perhaps the University man at a loose end. A bright boy is soaked in classical studies at school and in the University till he graduates. If he is not to become a teacher or a scholar, these studies have the disadvantage that they suggest no practical career at the end of them. While he is going through his University life he hears of the disputes between labour and capital, and aspires to be the St. George who will kill the dragon. He may also recognise that these disputes give men of intellectual powers a chance of offering their help to the labour side, and so attaining active and successful careers.

The man may not, again, be a University man at all. He may, for instance, be a Civil servant, who has learnt what is done by Government control as it is, and has imagined how much more could be done if he and the likes of him had the doing of it. He may be a politician who has not struck an individual line, and sees in the advocacy of theories attractive to the popular mind an opportunity for increasing his own influence and activities. Of such men two things at least are certain. They are not and never will be industrial workers; without the help of their theories and doctrines, or the theories and doctrines that they have picked up at second-hand from others, the industrial leaders who in promoting political ends co-operate with them on the central executives of Trade Unions and locally would have no material to work on.

HOW AND WHY THEY OBSTRUCT PROGRESS.

Whatever purpose they may have in view, they regard industry as an army, and to them the first consideration is that this army should be disciplined and subordinated to the will of its chiefs.

An individual workman labours for the maintenance and advancement of himself and his family. If he works in a factory his evident immediate interest is to co-operate with other workers in whatever may bring most work to the factory, most continuous employment to himself, and most opportunity of improving his own position.

The opportunities of such advancement vary in different districts and even in different works, and no central authority can lay down general rules that will enable all men to make the most of their respective opportunities. It may be questioned whether a central authority would always

care to frame such rules even if it could. If the rules worked satisfactorily, and each man obtained his opportunities, there might be an end to the control of the central authority.

THE LEVELLING DOWN SYSTEM.

But as a fact the central authority, even if it would, could not frame rules to give each man his opportunity. It can frame rules only for the average man. A worker who is willing and able to do more than the average must under such rules forgo his opportunity and be paid according to the rule of the average; and the pay that such workers could earn and are made to forgo is used to subsidise the workers or slackers who cannot or will not do as much.

Examples can be quoted from most of the big organised industries. The most striking, especially at the present time, is the coal industry. A worker should be paid not as a pauper for doing nothing, but as a man for doing something. The most just and natural thing is for him to be paid in proportion to what he does. Such an arrangement in coalmines would make central control impossible; and accordingly for some time past each man has been paid in proportion not to what he himself did, but to what had been done on the average of all mines in England, Scotland, and Wales.

On this basis there was clearly no chance of promotion for any man by his own effort. No man could use the natural opportunities of advancement offered by his own ability or his own mine. He had to depend on the advancement of the whole industry by some step which evidently, if it was earned at all, must be too high in one mine or district and too low in another. Neither his own effort nor those of his managers could help him.

The result has been evident; but what is sometimes overlooked is that the circumstances which produced that result are precisely what the men's guides had designed. Though it meant that every advance had to be obtained by the topsy-turvy method of driving the thick end of the wedge fore-most, it helped to prevent workers from depending on themselves and their works. It threw them more completely under the control of those who were guiding the industrial movement.

POWER OF DOMINANT MINORITY.

This influence owes its fundamental strength to force. Men know that their lodge has control over their chance of benefits, and the large majority, who are not prepared to contest lodge politics, take this control as a matter of course, and abide by it. Thus established, the view of whatever may locally be the dominant minority becomes a public opinion among members, and sometimes stampedes men without a formal vote to behave as though there had been a spontaneous public opinion.

The really industrial leaders, therefore, of a union cannot act as they think right. They have to act so as to attract a sufficient support from the local minorities. No one can doubt the true industrial leaders of the engineers, once the bargain had been made for stabilizing rates of pay for the period and purposes of the war were anxious to carry it out. It is inconceivable that they would have tolerated willingly such breaches of it as the repetition of strikes or any conscious restraint on the production of munitions.

A WAR-TIME DISCLOSURE.

Engineers of to-day so long as they live will not forget how in spite of this bargain strikes not only were not discontinued but occurred more often than ever before; how systematic restriction of output was practised in all parts of the country

up to the very end of the war, and how thousands upon thousands got immunity from military service by paying their Trade Union subscription, without any skill, indispensable or otherwise.

Since the war, when the living of engineers has come into question, the well-being of the industry has been sacrificed just as recklessly and wantonly. The golden opportunities were at the feet of the engineers. The industrial leaders knew how these opportunities required above all things that every means should be taken to increase production. Yet strikes have continued as senselessly and as destructively as ever; the adoption of payment by results, the most powerful of incentives to increased production, has been resisted as obstinately as before; and the prospect of a period of full employment and high wages has now been turned into a disastrous slump.—Engineering Supplement of the Times.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Solicitor at Stratford—What are you?—Man—A pig and general dealer.

A Shoreditch lodger who was ordered to quit annoyed his landlord by filling the pockets of the clothes in the hall with pepper.

Heard at Marylebone County Court—Are you still out of work?—Man—Yes, and likely to be. I am drawing the out-of-work pay.

Policeman at the Thames Court—He was intoxicated and singing. Magistrate—What was he singing? Policeman—Some broken melody, your Worship.

Magistrate at the Thames Court—What have you to say? Offender (yawning)—Really, it isn't much use arguing with a policeman in a police court, is it? "There is no better judge of whether a man is drunk than a police inspector."—Judge Sir Walsworth Roberts.

Heard at Bow County Court—Do you intend to pay this debt or not?—Man—I do, but my wife does not, and she rules the roost.

Magistrate's clerk at Weymouth—What is your name? Woman—Florence Ada Mary Jane Isobel Louisa Adams. The clerk—My godfathers and godmothers!

Wife at Bow County Court—I intend to give my husband no rest this side of the grave. I have taken out no fewer than thirteen summonses for maintenance in a year.

Willesden Magistrate (wearily)—Everything apparently that has happened since the flood leads up to the culmination of this summons.

Man at Marylebone County Court—Something is the matter with me. When I stoop I cannot bend.

Landlord at Lambeth—I gave them ocular notice to increase their rent.

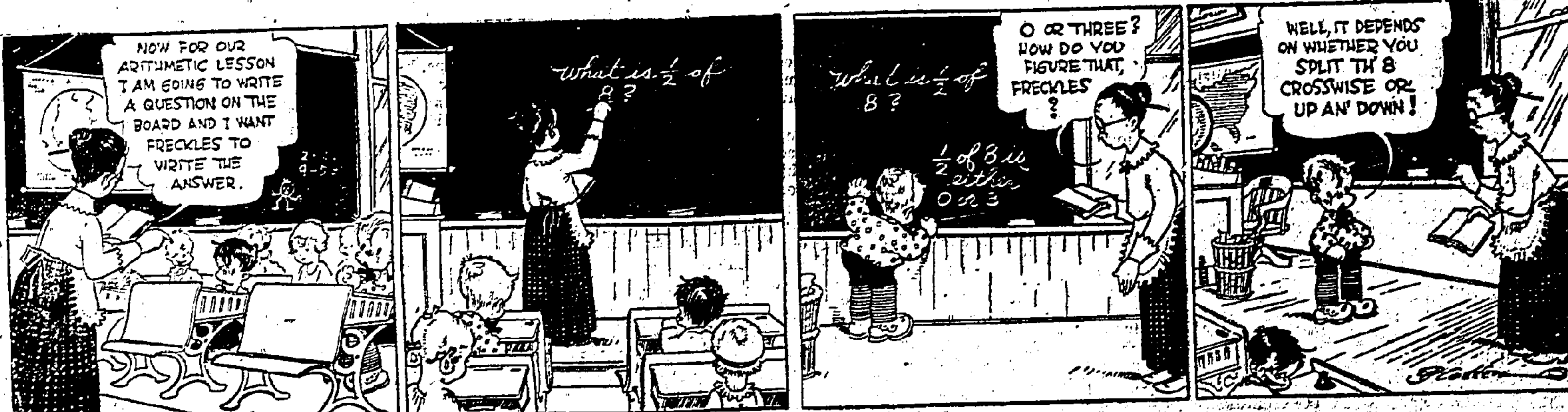
THE WRONG WAY TO READ.

If you have to hold the print too far away to see clearly, the eye will be strained to make out the fine print. If you have to hold the print too close that will strain the muscles of the eye. Either way is bad. When you cannot read any fine type held at proper distance—say 14 inches from your eye, have your eyes examined by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and have the satisfaction of using a pair of right seeing and right fitting glasses.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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BY BLOSSER.



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De St. Marceaux, Vin Brut
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

CABINET-MAKING IN CHINA.

Chinese Cabinet-making—by which we refer, not to an artistic branch of the carpentering industry, but to the constitution of the body which is to rule, or attempt to rule, the country—is a curious business. In other countries the process is apt to wear this complexion; in China particularly so. When the war lords first gathered, at Tientsin, it was given out that they would support the existing Ministry, possibly with a few changes. Jealousies, however, led to considerable reconstruction, the parties adjourning to Peking for a further conference. Apparently discouraged by the first pourparlers, the Premier, Chin Yun-peng resigned, but a new Cabinet was immediately announced under the same Premier. The Government which has been thus organised is in some respects the same as the former one, but changes were effected in respect of the Ministers of Home Affairs, Communications, Finance, the Navy and the Army. There has been a significant modification of the Ministry, however, for the representatives of Liang Shih-vi's "Old" Communications party, namely, Chao Tze-chi, the Minister of Finance, and Yeh Kung-cho, the Minister of Communications, have been both dropped, being replaced by Li Shih-wei in the Ministry of Finance and Chang Chi-tang in the Ministry of Communications.

The "Old" Communications faction had many friends among foreigners in Peking and elsewhere, and the change is not likely to altogether commend itself in those quarters. Li Shih-wei, the new Minister of Finance, is accused of being pro-Japanese, and the ¥10,000,000 railway loan, just concluded colours the impression, though, of course, China had to make some sort of arrangement respecting the interest on the Nishihara advances. A comic opera element is now reported, as the Minister of Finance wants three months' to give the shekels time to walk in from somewhere! Chang Chi-tang, it is said, will probably be the real centre of the Cabinet. He is a favourite with the Premier, and has charge of the most promising department. The re-organisation of the Government will at least tend towards unity among Cabinet Ministers, as the Premier has not always in the past agreed with the views of the "Old" Communications party, whose record, however, was pretty good, as things go. Perhaps this was why they and the Premier did not agree. The new Cabinet is in some respects weaker than its predecessor, and is hardly likely to reassure public opinion. Chinese or foreign, the hand of Chang Tso-lin and partners being too perceptible.

Premier Chin Yun-peng is again credited with a project for effecting the unity of the State. It is reported that he intends to invite all the provinces except Kwangtung to send representatives to a Conference in order that an effort may be made to discover ways and means to bring about unity. In the event of the four South-western provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen and Hunan not wishing to participate in this conference, he will ask Inspector-General Wang Chuan-yuan to convene a separate conference of the four provinces at Wuchang, and to make an effort to get them to join the other provinces later. The situation is exceedingly complicated; there is just a faint gleam of hope in the movement to draft provincial constitutions in order ultimately to effect a Federation of Provinces, with local autonomy. The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu has now definitely joined the movement, having placed a proposal to organise a Commission to prepare a Provincial Constitution in the hands of a Special Committee, and Chekiang is doing likewise, but after the events of the past we must await something far more definite before arriving at conclusions.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

"Gentlemen—the King!"

The Colony, in common with the Empire at large, to-day celebrates the anniversary of his Majesty's birth. Eleven years have elapsed since that day when all Britain's far-flung realms were hushed by the passing of Edward the Peacemaker. In succeeding such rulers as his father, the most popular monarch of his time, and Queen Victoria, whose years and character alike won the veneration of her people, King George had an onerous task. It may be said at once that his Majesty has worthily upheld the best traditions of the Crown. King George ascended the Throne at a critical juncture; the country was in the throes of the conflict over the Parliament Act. Through this and many other difficulties—apart from the overshadowing event of the War—his Majesty has maintained the attitude of a constitutional monarch animated by unobtrusive dignity on the one hand and democratic sympathy on the other. In this King George has been admirably helped by his Consort, and both their Majesties in turn have devoted themselves to the careful preparation of the Heir-Apparent, who, emulating his father and grandfather, has lately made the tour of his world-wide dominions. But his Majesty's well-ordered life gives promise that for many years to come his lieges will have the opportunity of wishing many happy returns to George V.

Australia and China.

Our Australian friends rightly concern themselves with matters Chinese, though we think that when Sir William Cook, the Acting Premier, said that the Commonwealth Government as far as possible favoured subscribing to the Hay doctrine of Chinese integrity and independence, he did not add a very great deal to present day problems. Lots of countries might subscribe to the Hay doctrine without altering things one iota. Australia has a much bigger interest in China and the Chinese than the mere repetition of such a phrase. There is the problem of Chinese labour and the development of the wonderful resources of Australia's millions of acres. It has always seemed to us a rather narrow policy for Australia to make her territory so prohibitive as it is to the Chinese. The plea that Australia must be kept a white man's country is not nearly so strong as the plea that by opening up the country by the aid of Chinese immigrants Australia might easily become one of the greatest countries in the world. Practically a whole continent is still awaiting the industrious hand of man to develop it and to deny the Chinese a share in that development savours something of the dog in the manger. With the aid and co-operation of Chinese our Australian brothers might raise their possession to an unchallenged status in the industrial and economic world.

Wages Reduction.

The question of wages reduction is still one on which a great deal of industrial hardship will possibly ensue. It was stated yesterday that if a settlement is not reached between the employers and operatives in the Manchester cotton trade all work in the cotton mills will cease on Saturday. From America, too, we have news that the Railway Board is so reducing its wages bill that \$400,000,000 will be saved within a year. The Grand Trunk Railway is reducing its working days and wages, and there is plenty of other evidence to show that the world in general is feeling the present depression to such an extent that it has been forced to economise on a scale that contrasts sharply with the extravagance of war time. It would be just as well if workers generally recognized that wages have to be reduced. There seems no help for it. The point at issue is not whether wages should be reduced, but by how much. A contentious point, it is true.

"ALL PLAY AND NO WORK—"

A class of in-anis from St. George's non-provided school, Battersea, is being instructed in the open air, and it is found that the middle interval of two hours is too long, as the children "fire themselves by playing in the park after lunch." It is therefore recommended that the time of the afternoon session be changed, and held from 1 o'clock until 3.

DAY BY DAY.

KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS IN A MAN OF BUSINESS IS A TORCH IN THE HANDS OF ONE WHO IS WILLING AND ABLE TO SHOW THOSE WHO ARE BEMULDERED THE WAY WHICH LEADS TO PROSPERITY AND WELFARE.—Addison.

Mr. Michael Doig passed as second engineer at the Harbour Office on June 2nd.

Great excitement occurred at the Victoria Hospital at Barker Road yesterday afternoon when it became known that the roof of the sisters' quarters as on fire. The Fire Brigade was called to the scene and extinguished the outbreak before it had made much progress. Little damage was done, mainly resulting from water.

In the latest *Church Notes* it is stated that the receipts in connection with the recent Mission of Healing amounted to \$2,195, of which \$1,470 was made up of unsolicited donations. The remainder consisted of offertories and proceeds from the sale of books. Expenses amounted to \$245.30 and a "thank-offering" paid to Mr. Hickson, amounted to \$1,950.

Almost the whole of the roof of St. John's Cathedral has been removed, and it is wonderful how well the match has kept out the incessant rain. One of the main beams which runs diagonally across the nave, at the point where the South transept joins it, has been found to be badly eaten by white ants at one end, and has had to be shored up. The floor boards are also being taken up in sections and replaced by concrete.—*Church Notes.*

In accordance with a suggestion made by H.E. the Governor to the Senior Chaplain at the last annual meeting of seafarers and subscribers, a series of portraits of the Bishops of the Diocese have been hung in the Cathedral Hall, bearing the following inscriptions:—George Smith 1849-1864, Charles Richard Alford 1867-1872, John Shaw Burdon 1874-1897, Joseph Charles Hoare 1898-1906, Gerard Heath Lander 1907-1920.

To-morrow's Pictorial Page will contain the following:—The Hongkong and Shanghai International Cricket Teams together with officials; Group taken at the Hale-Lunyar wedding; three snaps of the Shansui Oil Factory fire; Tablet to be erected at the Hongkong Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson Co. Ltd. in memory of Officers and Engineers of the Indo-China S.N. Co.; Canton's Lady Volley-Ball Champions; Dinner Group of Hongkong's ex-flying men; and portrait of Dr. John H. Gray China's Honorary Secretary at the Shanghai Olympiad.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LAUNDRYMEN'S STRIKE.
Shanghai, June 2.

The laundrymen on strike attempted a parade in the Settlement. The police chased the demonstrators into the French quarters.

MK. LLOYD GEORGE AND TORYISM.

"Co-operation, Not Conversion."

The Prime Minister has sent, through his private secretary, a reply to a correspondent who wrote inquiring about "Lord Derby's statement that Mr. Lloyd George had joined the Tory Party." The letter states that "the Prime Minister cannot believe that it would be right at this time to accentuate any of those differences which in times of peace, partly for good and partly also for ill, divide us into classes, sects, and parties."

"The nation," continues the letter, "in common with all other European nations, is still confronted with grave difficulties. In overcoming those difficulties, Mr. Lloyd George believes it to be a right thing, for which no apology is needed, that men and women of every creed and party should help one another in the task that lies before us. No man by so doing will sacrifice his convictions. It is not a question of conversion, but of co-operation. Everything that Liberals and everything that Conservatives can contribute in the way of devotion or of ideas should be freely placed at the disposal of our common country."

THE BOOKSHELF.

By "Librarian."

THE GREAT VICTORIANS.

Who are the Great Victorians—using the words in reference to letters! To me the term conjures up Carlyle, Newman, William Morris, Macaulay, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson, and of course, Dickens and Thackeray, all long since numbered among the great majority. Thirty years have elapsed since the last of these shuffled off this mortal coil. Wordsworth "carried on" from the Romantic Revival school, while at our end Meredith continued, though not actively, into the Edwardian stage. I think that when we speak of the Great Victorians, we have in mind mainly the early and mid-Victorian era. But there are still with us, happily, William Hardy, the approximate contemporary of Meredith; Frederic Harrison, the apostle in England of the gospel according to Auguste Comte (Mr. Harrison, still alert in his ninetieth year, must be the *joyen* of men of letters); Lord Morley, famous the world over for his graphic studies in French historical characters; and Lord Bryce, who, if his treatises belong to politics rather than to literature proper, has infused his writings with a sufficient leaven of the human element to entitle him to a place in literature.

These very notable writers were living when the great ones first noticed occupied the literary platform, and in that sense were contemporaries; but they did not attain their meridian till the later Victorian period, but they may well be numbered among the Great Victorians. These writers form a connecting-link with the earlier Victorian celebrities, many of whom—men of ripe years by that time—they knew in their early days, which gives this subsequent group an additional interest of uncommon richness.

There is another of this later Victorian school worthy of being joined with those mentioned. Austin Dobson, poet, essayist, and literary historian. Mr. Dobson published his first volume of poems in 1873: "At the Sign of the Lyre" was issued in 1885.

In view of his eighty-first birthday, a literary representative of the *Times* has been given an interview by Mr. Dobson, who for many years has lived a cloistered life at Ealing, virtually confined to one room, owing to ill-health. Mr. Dobson spoke of the praise Robert Browning bestowed on his first book. He met Browning only once in the flesh, but this book of poems was sent to him by a mutual acquaintance, and he bestowed ungrudging praise on it. This encouragement from an established Olympian to a struggling on the slopes of Parnassus greatly stimulated Mr. Dobson. The book, which was published in 1873, brought him yet another friend. Mr. Dobson met Lord Tennyson some half-dozen times. "He was a wonderfully picturesque figure and a very great talker," said Mr. Dobson; "he had the advantage that he did not confine his conversation to poetry."

Mr. Dobson also met Stevenson, Henley, and Andrew Lang. Stevenson he knew only slightly, but he expressed great admiration for the works of Andrew Lang in spite of his "incomparable journalistic instinct."

About the Victorian novelists Mr. Dobson was eloquent. Dickens and Thackeray, he said, were both great. "I am afraid I do not know who was the greater. Thackeray's characters talk just as human beings do talk. His scenes in London clubs are wonderfully true to life and whenever I read him there is no question as to his genius, and when I am reading a book of his I am equally confident that he is a greater novelist than Thackeray." Anthony Trollope, he added, was on a far lower level. His novels created a great sensation when they were published, and he still remembered the reception given to "Framley Parsonage." Then they were neglected for many years. Now, he thought, they were coming back into favour again.

"With regard to contemporary literature," Mr. Dobson said, "I am afraid I am almost entirely ignorant. I have reached that time of life when all reading is re-reading. I have a very great admiration for Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. Maurice Hewlett. The death of Rupert Brooke is very much regretted. I knew him

before the war, and I well remember hearing a reading by Mr. Marsh of his poem 'Grantechester' which impressed me very much indeed."

Will President Wilson, broken man as we are told he is, write an account of his Presidency? This is a question which London publishers are quietly, even stealthily, tracking down. There is not one of them who would not be delighted to have the book, and pay handsomely for it. Their instinct tells them, for they remember Mr. Wilson's eloquent war messages, that it must be a high page in the history of our time. It was thought until lately that Mr. Wilson would write a history of the Peace Conference, largely in reply to Mr. Lansing, but ill-health has caused him to depute this task to a member of his Administration.

Meanwhile, the ex-President's intimate friend, Colonel House, has written a book, "What Really Happened at Paris." At all events, he is the chief contributor to it, though his associate delegates to the Peace Conference of 1919 also say their say. The book, which will come from Scribner, is a complete record of the conference from the American point of view. Every angle of the historic conclave is covered, political, military, social, economic. Also the accounts of what was done, and why, by the Americans who were there themselves.

Sir Harry Johnston, after much pro-Consuling, has taken to novel writing, and in this art prospers. He has finished another story which Chatto and Windus will publish under the rather long title, "The Man Who Did the Right Thing." Unlike his "Gay Dombes" and his "Mrs. Warren's Daughter," it derives none of its interest from a classic work, but is a romance of East Africa, a land which Sir Harry knows well. He takes his hero and heroine from the heart of England, sets them down in East Africa, and introduces them to exciting conditions of life.

Who actually is the woman novelist writing as "Clemence Dane," for she has preferred to remain behind that name? She is Miss Winifred Ashton, and she is not Scottish, though she found the title, "Regiment of Women," of her best known novel in John Knox's anathema about Mary Stuart and her Marys. When a novelist wins in authorship, his or her next ambition is generally

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Ricksha Coolie Fined.

Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, of No. 134, Barker Road, summoned a ricksha coolie before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy yesterday for disorderly behaviour.

Complainant stated that at 8.30 p.m. on May 20th she engaged defendant to proceed to Happy Valley. She alighted at one of the cemeteries and told defendant to wait for payment by saying "Mar, man." Defendant followed her into the cemetery and seized her arms as he spoke to her in Chinese. He then grabbed her handbag which she carried with some flowers in her hand. She pushed him off and again said "Man man," but as defendant still followed her and caught hold of her arm, she went to the Golf Club and told the No. 1 boy to explain to the accused. Defendant said he was due to return his ricksha. He did not understand "Man man."

Mr. Lindell disbelieved him and imposed a fine of \$20, or fourteen days' hard labour.

MUNICIPAL SWIMMING.

MISTRESS.

A swimming instructress is to be appointed for Berrymead Public Baths.

to test the possibility of Shakespeare's advice. "The play's the thing." Anyhow, "Clemence Dane" has written a play, christened it "A Bill of Divorcement," and it will shortly be produced in London.

Mr. Joseph Pennell, who is now back in America, has a work on "The Graphic Arts" appearing with the Cambridge Press.

"My Memoirs," by Prince Ludwig Windischgratz, an intimate friend of the ex-Empress Karl, is announced by Allen and Unwin.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has gathered some of his reviews into a volume, "Books on the Table," which Heinemann announces.

Mr. Erskine Macdonald promises a volume of essays by the late Mr. C. F. Keary, the novelist.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

The other day I had occasion to go to Canton. I took "Sartor Resartus" with me. Sleeping promiscuously in a one of my long suits but if anything can put me to bye bye, even in a train, it's the writings of the wee shippit man from Ecclefechan. The carriage was comfortably full, my fellow travellers near hand being a couple of Americans—mining men, I gathered from their talk. Carlyle's had enough to follow when there's nothing living near to take up your attention but I soon found out that it was a hopeless job in a railway carriage with a Trans-Pacific joke coming every now and then between me and my wits. So I gave it up.

Seeing my mental distress, one of my companions handed over about ten pounds of literature in the shape of a few *Saturday Evening Posts* and, kid like, I read the pictures for a while. But even that ran dry after a bit and by and by he began chipping me about our British insularity.

Drawing a blank at that my American friend then started to tell a story. It was one of those stories that take three quarters of an hour to tell and which keeps you chasing around like a distressed crab and in the end gets you nowhere. You know the kind I mean, about—but what's the odds anyway. I can take a joke as well as the next but when some son-of-a-gun leads me nearly all over the habitable globe on the go after nothing more tangible than an idea and which then disappears in the mist of slapdoodle and snake-believe, an hour afterwards—well: I was mad right enough, and showed it too.

By and bye he said he would tell a true story—against himself, this time. I warned him but he wet his thumb and said "honest Indian." So I suffered him. Without the American idiom and super-slang, it went thus. It appears that this chap has an office that he turns up occasionally in. He admitted that he was no business man as the

sequel will show. "One day one of the Chinese clerks got some money remitted him by wire and he kaded my friend how he could lay hands on it. Knowing next to nothing about banking, he and the Chinese sought the signior of the trail and made for the first step to run down this money. So they took rickshas round and after due enquiry at the counter were advised to consult a European. This they decided to do. Knocking at a door upstairs they were told to wait a bit. By and bye they were invited to walk in. This they did, but no sooner had they got their feet on the Axminster than a voice from a desk opposite told them to take off their hats. My friend looked at the Chinese wot him and saw that he had no hat on and then instinctively felt his head and discovered his own hat thereon.

So far so good. The upshot of the visit was as might be expected. They were recommended to try the Banks. This they did and by and by the whole business was fixed up O.K.

But the order in that room "Take off your hat" got our friend thinking. As I said before he was an American and used to going around offices without removing his headgear. He began to feel like the chap at the dance who was the only one there with a black tie on. He was uncomfortable and hasn't felt right since. He felt he had done something he ought not to have done. That it was done unwittingly didn't ease his mind a bit. He had committed a faux pas and has felt ever since like he'd wakened up in Qu'en's Road Central with a medium of clothing on.

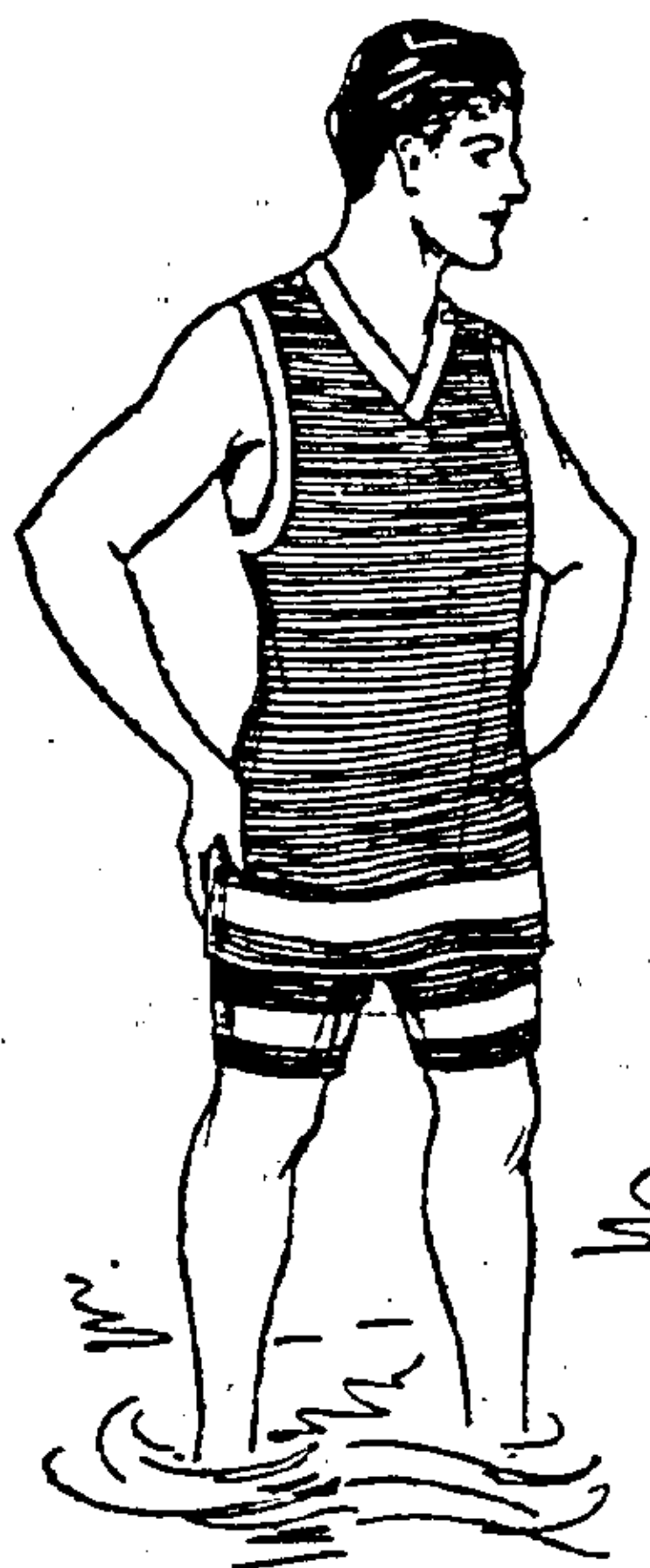
Did I think it was ignorant of him? H'm. Looked at from various angles I don't know that it was. Looked at from one specific viewpoint I think the rudeness of the Telegraph man indicated more ignorance still. Now, all things considered, which was the more ignorant man?

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TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

There is no regular publication—not even the *London Gazette*—that is less interesting and more formal than the "Votes and Proceedings" that appears on the morrow of every sitting of the House of Commons. It consists largely of a list of official happenings and Bills presented to the Chamber, with the bare fact of the business transacted and the exact time of adjournment. That issued on the 27th ult., the last that will be signed "James" William Lowther, Speaker, differs from those for some 16 years. It contains the full speech of the central figure of the sitting, the first and the last delivered by Mr. Lowther during his Speakership, and the only deliverance so reported since Mr. Gully's retirement.

Mr. Whitley is the seventh Member of Parliament for a Yorkshire constituency to attain the Chair. The last was Charles Manners Sutton, who represented Scarborough for 23 years, and who was elected Speaker in 1817. But Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury, was not a Yorkshireman as the new Speaker is, by birth and parentage, and residence and political associations. Who was the last Yorkshireman to reach the Chair of the Mother of Parliaments? Speaker Denison (1857-1872) was of Yorkshire family, and derived his private fortune from Yorkshire woollens, but by personal and political associations he was a Nottinghamshire man. Shaw Lefevre, perhaps the greatest Speaker of the Victorian era, was also of Yorkshire descent, but he was always closely associated with Hampshire. The last Yorkshireman native to the soil, to fill the Speakership was probably Sir Fletcher Norton, who was M.P. for Guildford when elected to the Chair in 1770, and who passed to the House of Lords as Baron Granville.

Halifax is the first purely industrial constituency to give a Speaker to the House of Commons. Of the 120 Speakers who have held office during the past 300 years the great majority have been county members or representatives of ancient boroughs like Carlisle, Warwick, or Guildford. The record number of members who have filled the Chair is held by Essex, which has ten Speakers to its credit. Wilts and Devon can count seven Speakers each; Bedfordshire has had six; Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Surrey five apiece. Oddly enough, while the smallest of all counties, Rutland, can claim a Speaker, populous Lancashire has never been represented in the Chair.

Mr. Louis Brennan, whose flying fort is startling the war experts, has stepped into his 70th year without witnessing the change in locomotion which he expected his mono-rail idea to produce. He calls himself a pessimist, never believing in his own inventions until they force conviction upon him. Engineering genius is not an Irish characteristic, but Louis Brennan, since he began to "strike oil" with his torpedo, has bestowed on his native isle one of the greatest names in the modern roll of inventors.

One of the many problems which the Census Office will have to solve in connection with the census will be the translating of the quaint terms by which numerous trades are known, says a writer in a Home paper. There will be returns from men claiming "loafing" as their trade. They are not tramps, but makers of artificial flowers. Then there are pig-lifters, who work not on farms, but in blast furnaces; totters, who do not tot, but collect rags and bones; and slubbers who work in the leather trade. And in which section will they place the sloshers, the wipers-out, and the placers?

Which is the longest stretch of metal railway without a curve? From a trans-Australian railway time-table we learn that on that system there is a 300-mile straight run, with neither a bend nor a waver. "You look back," says the historian of the time-table, "and the shining rails run on towards infinity till they seem to meet in the dim distance. You look forward and see the same twin threads drawn out till they melt into one another. Elsewhere there is nothing but the plain and sky." The circle of earth is "unbroken by hill or valley, by tree or house, or any of those things that we look for in ordinary landscapes."

DEATH AT THE ANVIL.

In the act of wielding a sledge hammer at the electric power station of the Shoreditch Borough Council, a blacksmith named Mook, 44, fell dead across the anvil. At the inquest his heart was said to be four times the normal weight.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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RESULT OF A HONGKONG TEST.
In H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on May 27, his Honour Judge Skinner Turner delivered judgment in the case of the Amalgamated Coal Co. v. Cecil Humphreys and Co.

Mr. R. T. Bryan represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring the defendants.

His Honour, in the course of his judgment, said:
The plaintiffs sue on a contract or contracts for the sale by them to the defendants of 4,682 tons of coal at \$11 per ton, with sundry other items relating to the same transaction. The contracts, which are admitted, were made in Shanghai, the coal to be delivered on board at Tsingtao. Payment was to be 25 per cent. in cash, and the balance on completion of loading. Both plaintiffs and defendants sent a representative to Tsingtao; and there it was soon ascertained that the plaintiffs had themselves bought the coal from two dealers under sub-contract. The coal was for Europe. At Tsingtao difficulties arose as to quality and samples were taken for testing in Hongkong. I do not doubt that herein lies the real root of the trouble. The defendants were so dissatisfied with the quality that they only accepted 2,793 tons; and no payment at Tsingtao was made by the defendants. Hence the plaintiffs could not pay the subcontractors in Shanghai. The defendants, realizing that claims would probably be made by the consignees, did not want to part with the full purchase price in Tsingtao even though they had a guarantee of 25 per cent. against claims on account of quality and the plaintiffs were in the same position. The defendants advised the subcontractors to get the mate's receipts for the coal and undertook to pay them if necessary in Shanghai. And that is what ultimately happened: both sub-contractors were paid in Shanghai by the defendants.

It is clear from the correspondence that there was no cancellation, and if further proof were needed it is furnished by the fact that the plaintiffs were pressed for payment by one sub-contractor as late as November. It is clear that these people never looked to the defendants as responsible to them, though they got their money from them. I hold that contract is still a good contract. In adjusting the account, it is now known that the defendants only paid \$9 a ton on 1,889 tons, instead of \$10.50, this allowance being, I understand, made on account of quality. Mr. Goldring asked for a stay of execution, pending an action in the Mixed Court on the question of a guarantee as to quality. His Lordship granted a stay for 14 days, with leave for both parties to apply.

SHANGHAI SUBURB'S ENTERPRISE.
There is every indication that Chapei, a suburb of Shanghai, will have its own electricity department and waterworks before long.

WORLD-WIDE SPORT.

The trip to England caused "Chick" Evans to discard the putter which he has used with great success in the United States tournaments. His putter is named, for lack of a generally accepted term, a "crutch," the head being fastened to the shaft by two prongs which bring the shaft in line with the centre of the face of the club. This type and the Schenck putter being barred under the golf rules of the British authorities, Evans arranged to have a new putter made as nearly as possible like the old one, but in conformity with British rules.

The Stade Francaise have invited the following British athletes to compete at their international athletic meeting on June 19: H. F. V. Edwards (Polytechnic Harriers), A. G. Hill (Polytechnic Harriers), B. G. D. Rudd (Oxford University A.C.), P. J. Baker (Cambridge University A.C.), and G. M. Butler (Cambridge University A.C.).

The members of the Australian cricket team in England are to each receive £465 for the tour (including South Africa), besides hotel and travelling expenses. The manager is to receive £600. Cricketers are asking in Australia, why the difference? They do not content that £600 is too much for the manager; but that £465 is too little, in these times of H.C.L. for the players.

Dolphin, the Yorkshire wicket-keeper, has brought home with him a souvenir which has already puzzled many of his friends. It is the size of a small egg but the colour of a miniature cannon ball. Most people when asked to guess express the opinion that it has been associated with a war museum, but Dolphin laughingly explains that it is a sample of the soil of the best match wicket at Sydney. It was collected in the form of dust, and after the application of moisture set like cement.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the *New of the World* to increase the prize-money for their annual golf tournament, which is held under the auspices of the Professional Golfers' Association. Sixty-four quality from eight sections, and meet in the final stages under match play conditions at Orxhey on October 4 and following days. Two years ago the prizes were increased to £590, but this year a sum approaching £700 will be given. The first prize will in all probability be £200.

SHANGHAI SUBURB'S
ENTERPRISE.

There is every indication that Chapei, a suburb of Shanghai, will have its own electricity department and waterworks before long.

DON'T BUY GLASSES.

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians (the only competent optical manufacturing house in the Colony) located in 33, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses be specially ground to correct their defects.

MUSICAL RIDE AT ROYAL
TOURNAMENT.

A feature of the Royal Tournament at Olympia from May 19 to June 4 will be the Royal Royal Horse Artillery musical ride.

CARPENTIER IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

Georges Carpentier the French boxer, was in the distinguished stranger gallery at the House of Commons just before leaving for New York.

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DARING HOLD UP OF
BELFAST MAIL.Rebels Start Blazing Train
On Mad Career.

A dramatic story of the hold-up and firing of a mail and luggage train is told in the following report issued by Dublin Castle.

A party of 200 armed raiders closed the crossing gates at Falkland on the Great Northern Railway, three miles from Glaslough, co. Monaghan, at 2.40 a.m. compelling the mail and goods train from Belfast to Clones to stop.

The driver, fireman and guard were made prisoners, and the train was set on fire. The fireman was then forced to put the train in motion and jump off. The runaway train proceeded a mile and a half before stopping of its own accord and without being

derailed or colliding with anything.

The train consisted of 34 wagons and the engine. Twenty-two wagons were completely destroyed by fire and the engine was damaged. One hundred and fifteen yards of railway line were also damaged, and many sleepers were burned.

A large quantity of flour, meal, machinery and other goods were completely destroyed.

The mail for Monaghan and Cavan were stolen.

CAMERA NEWS



Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, wife of the state department official who has charge of Eastern affairs, was in charge of costumes for the big Chinese ball in Washington, on 5th April. Washington society made this the first post-Lenten event. Everybody who attended was in Chinese costume. The refreshments consisted of Chinese food and the proceeds will go to the Chinese famine fund.



Princess Margaret of Denmark, (shown above) has been reported engaged to the Prince of Wales many times. Apparently the reports were "exaggerated," as announcement has just been made of her engagement to wed Prince Rene of Bourbon (below).



Rupprecht, crown prince of Bavaria, and commander of a German army group on the western front during the war, is shown here with his bride, formerly Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg.



Ex-King Manuel, is in love again, says Paris gossip. The girl is Suzanne Lenglen, sensational French tennis player, champion of Europe. Manuel is also a tennis expert and they partner regularly. Recently they defeated the King of Sweden and partner.



QUEEN MARY AND PRINCESS MARY ATTEND AT OXFORD.

The Queen is wearing the robes she is entitled to by virtue of her degree of D.C.L. She is accompanied by Lord Curzon, Chancellor of the University. Princess Mary is walking behind the Queen and Lord Curzon.



HUGO STINNES AND DUISBERG.

Stinnes is the money power of Germany, the man whose wishes have had much influence in all conferences especially during the past year.



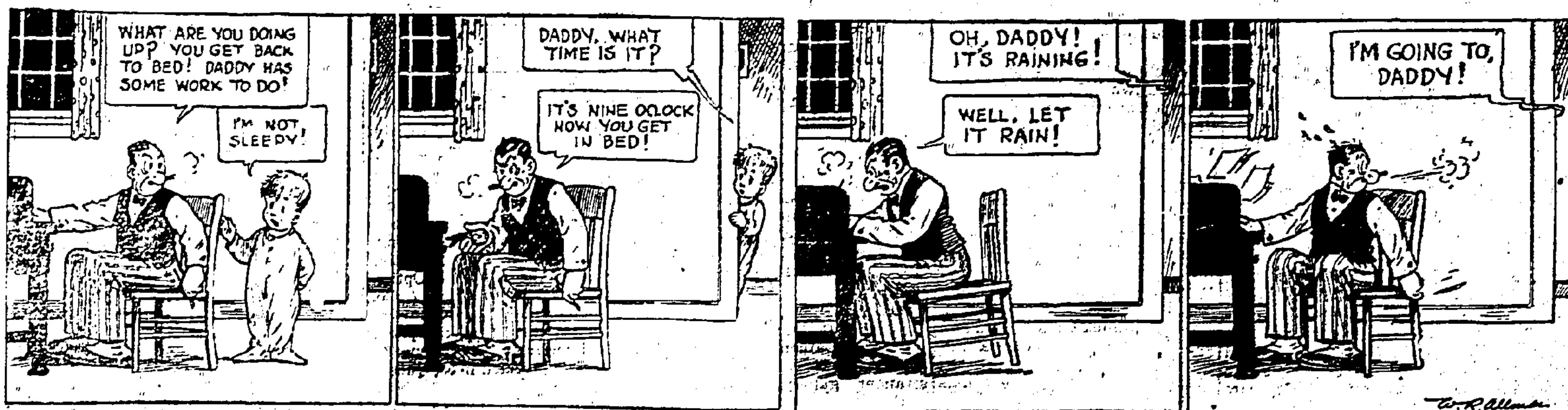
LEAPFROG BY BRITISH LADY ATHLETES AT MONTE CARLO.

This unusual photograph shows a group of British athletes in training for athletic events at Monte Carlo. Wearing tights and loose blouses and sweaters they went through various exercises in the open air.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Danny Tries To Be Agreeable—

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E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 23	Aug. 6	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 13	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Metagama	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 13	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25

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RADJA	September	Amsterdam & Hamburg	4th Sept.
TJIMANOEK	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	3rd Oct.

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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Captain Purkins, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Lewisnorma, from Shanghai.

Pondexter Steamship Basin Statesbank, from Hankow.

Paris biati, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Jeyukutuneki, from Tokio.

Matsud Ryosaburo, from Hankow.

Paramore Hwahyih Elmirz, from Shanghai.

Hirajinsaku No. 3 Hip Street, from Miyazu.

Ngeseho Annie, from Shanghai.

Tangmingkong Tukee, from Shanghai.

Wongseleung 95 Queen Road, from Kobe.

Yungohoh, from Yinkow.

3010, from Shanghai.
Luchungban or Luikamsam, 41 Caine Road, from Shanghai.
Cheongsing, from Hankow.
Huekung Sui, 135 Queen's Road West 3rd Floor, from Peking.
Fookyuen Fathing Street, from Hankow.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Grace Street Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

Mitram, from Londonpo.

Vania, from Bombay.

Warrell, from Portsmouth.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GERMAN CREDIT FOR DUTCH INDIES.

Dutch East Indian importers of machinery are receiving offers of long credit from German manufacturers, who appear particularly anxious to develop business in that part of the world.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING SHEETS.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets should not be used where there is much smoke, declares a German chemist who has been experimenting with these sheets. He says that sulphur dioxide, though having little effect on the coating of the sheets when dry, causes rapid deterioration in presence of moisture. A mixture of sulphur and carbon dioxide is very corrosive, though moist carbon dioxide alone has slight action. The microscope shows in the corroded galvanized iron minute cavities, and sulphur containing ferrous oxide, due to galvanic action or actual solution of the zinc coating on the sheets.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY AT HOME.

Up to the present the electric industry at Home has not felt the full effect of the wave of bad trade, but if conditions do not improve it will certainly suffer later. The industry is not one that to any important extent produces for immediate consumption, and it is immediate consumption that has fallen off so badly. The products of the electrical engineering industry are mainly devoted to further production so that the demands on it cannot well very so rapidly as can those of an industry the output of which is consumed shortly after it is produced. This condition means, however, that the electrical industry depends for its prosperity to a very considerable extent on saved money rather than spent money—Shipping and Engineering.

SHANGHAI COAL.

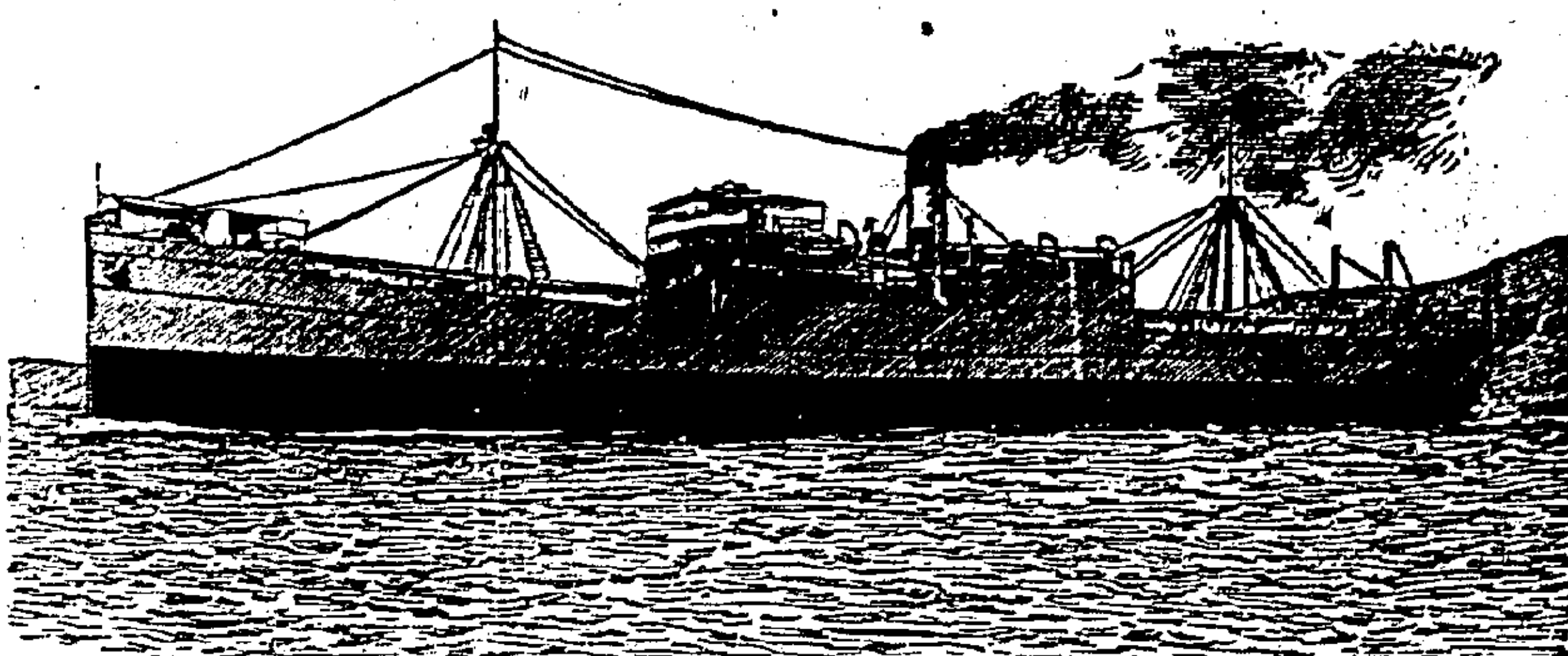
Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 19th May, state—Japan Coal.—We have another dull fortnight to report on this market and deliveries are moving very slowly, whilst stocks on the spot are ample including a certain quantity of coals of inferior grade which are awaiting disposal and the market is consequently a little weak. The coal market in Japan is also easier. The recent decision of the Mine Owners Association to reduce the output of their mines by about twenty per cent from now on has not yet had time to make itself felt but it should eventually have a steadying influence on the market.—Fushun Coal: No change.—Fuchong Anthracite Coal:—We understand the military troubles in Hunan are now over and the output is proceeding in a normal way.—Kaiping Coal:—Supplies from the North have been more regular and deliveries under contract more prompt all the available tonnage. Prices remain firm there being a big demand for the better grades generally and enquiries for shipments about have not been entertained.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING	S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA
June 25th	July 15th	Aug. 9th

HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING 13th June.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA
June 25th.	July 22nd.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, PRINCIPAL BUILDING, TELEPHONE PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENTS, 105 HONG STREET, TEL., FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND
STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MACAU, EAST & WEST AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
PLASSY	7,400	13th June	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	18th June	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
DELTA	8,000	25th June	M'les, London & Antwerp.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	5th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

A. APCAR	4,500	4th June 2 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,500	25th June	Malbourne via Sandakan
KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DUNERA	5,400	5th June	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,500	8th June	Japan only.
DELTA	8,000	10th June	Shanghai only.
SYRIA	7,000	23th June	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Par-vice Messengers not more than 24 1/2 X 1 1/2. Will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
22, Des Voeux Road Central Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 24th June.

HAKODATE MARU ... End of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Sunday, 19th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TATSUNO MARU ... Friday, 10th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 6th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSURUGA MARU ... Saturday, 4th June.

TOYOMI MARU ... Monday, 5th June.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java	6th June	11th June	Shanghai
Tjikembang	San Francisco/Japan	5th June	15th June	Java
Tjikini	Shanghai	14th June	18th June	M'sar/Java
Chidar	Java	12th June	27th June	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Saleier	Java	4th June	6th June	S'n Francisco
Tjisondari	Java	End of June	End of June	San Francisco

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "AQUILEIA" Sailing on or about 13th June.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 20th June.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 25th June.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

South African Ports from Calcutta & Colombo.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030 Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	11th June	15th June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmannian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. "City of Brisbane" 10th July

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENVY"	10th June.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GI ENOGL"	17th June.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.
"GLENGYLE"	2nd July.	GENOA, LONDON & H'LL.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 24th June.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.
Tel. 3307. 113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
KOBE	Fooksing	Sat. 4th June at 5 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Tues. 7th June at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 7th June at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow Taksew	W.d. 8th June at 9 a.m.	
THAI & Tiau via S'ow Tungshing	W.d. 8th June at noon.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsang	Thur. 9th June at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Fri. 10th June at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 9th June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SINGAPORE	Linan	4th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	5th June at d'light.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	5th June at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	7th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Sze-chuen	7th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Soo-chow	9th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chean	11th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Singliang	14th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from H'kong via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong June 3, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 3rd June at noon.
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 7th June at noon.
Haijing	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 10th June at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between
JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 7th June.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 26th June.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOTOR SCHOONER RENAMED.—The motor-schooner Wergehnd has been renamed the Chris Moller.

VANCOUVER OFFICE.—Messrs Thomas Cook and Sons have opened an office in Vancouver, B.C.

T.K.K. SERVICE.

It is probable that the T.K.K. will omit Portland, Oregon, from its ports of call in the near future.

BAND O.S.N. CO.

Messrs. Bown & Co. have been appointed Shanghai agents for the British & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

STEAMER OF 2,474 TONS

FOR £1,070.

The a.s. Kanaboe, a composite screw steamer of 2,474 tons gross, built at Jacksonville in 1919, has been sold at public auction for £1,070.

RAFFLES FOR STEAMERS!

So acute is the shipping depression at Home, and so difficult is it to find purchasers or charterers for ships, that at Cardiff it is actually proposed to raffie steamers!

C. P. O. S. KOBE OFFICE CLOSED.

The Kobe office of the C. P. O. S. will be closed soon, and its business will be transferred to another firm, possibly Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in the same port. The C. P. O. S. office has been in Kobe for more than twenty years.

MERCHANT OFFICERS AT HOME.

There is no improvement at Home regarding the scarcity of employment for merchant service officers. Large numbers of eligible senior officers are available at all of the large ports but the prospects of their being taken on in the immediate future are not bright.

SHANGHAI FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. Shanghai, in their circular of 19th, May, state:—

To United Kingdom and Continent:—There is no change to report on this berth as far as cargo is concerned but since last writing the China Homeward Conference has reduced the rate of freight on all cargo quoted in the Tariff—except the rates on cereals which were mentioned as having been reduced in our last issue—to the basis of 75%—that is, a reduction of approximately 16 per cent. to take effect from the 12th inst.—no great increase in the demand for space has been noticed but things are better than they were and the Hankow market shows signs of activity. To United States via Pacific and via Panama and Suez:—There is no change to report on one of these berths and the search of cargo is making itself very severely felt; although Transpacific Freight rates are being maintained those via Panama and Suez Canals are very weak and the Tariff below has practically ceased to exist—an unofficially—Coastwise. This market is very dull indeed— even more so than two weeks ago—and there is not much doing even for the regular liners.

NEW CHINESE COMPANY.

A new Chinese American Shipping line has been established and has been granted registration with the Peking Government. A number of overseas Chinese merchants have subscribed among themselves \$4,000,000, which will be used as capital for the new company. They state that the receipts of foreign steamship lines amount to millions yearly and believe that if a regular Chinese line was organized it would receive a large patronage. Hitherto, only foreign lines have been running between China and North and South American ports, much to the inconvenience of Chinese passengers and shippers, they claim. The company, which will be known as the China Steamship Co., Ltd., will have two routes, one running between Hongkong and Chile, via Shanghai, Honolulu, Mexico, Panama and Peru, and the other between Hongkong and New York, via Shanghai, Honolulu, Panama and Cuba. One steamer, the Hwah-ping, is said to have already been chartered from the Ministry of Navy, and it is expected that the service will begin shortly. The Hwah-ping, owned by the Chinese Government upon her declaration of war against Germany, is at present chartered to the China Australian Steamship Co. a company formed mostly of Chinese who are or have been resident in Australia.

MACHINE MANUFACTURE

IN CEYLON.

The manufacture of modern agricultural machinery is to be undertaken in Ceylon.

